The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—
1. Any person who regularly takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by Mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII.—NO. 28. WEEKLY EDITION. MAY 22, 1875.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1875.

The Whisky Frauds—Douglass' Administration of the Revenue Office.

General Negley arrived in the city this morning on business connected with the departments. He says that when the Tax bill was under discussion in the Committee on Ways and Means, last winter, a number of Western distillers, amongst whom were several from his own district, called the attention of the committee to the frauds perpetrated upon the revenue in the whisky tax. They opposed an increase of tax, and asked protection, so that those doing a legitimate business might be able to continue. Mr. Rogers, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, says that he was not in the confidence of the ex-Commissioner sufficiently to be fully advised of the extent of frauds in whisky. He says that Mr. Douglass, in his opinion, weakened his administration of the revenue service by not acting more in co-operation with his collectors and other subordinates. The new Commissioner intends to take charge to-morrow. It is understood that no changes will take place in the organization of the office until it can be made intelligently. Ex-Commissioner Douglass will at once enter into the practice of law in this city.

The Case Against Secretary Delano.

The malicious character of the accusations against Secretary Delano are shown by the real facts in the case, which are now made public. It seems that about the first of April Secretary Bristow handed to the President certain papers relating to John Delano, the son of Secretary Delano. These papers contained allegations, of which there is no denial, that John Delano, while in Wyoming Territory, became interested in a contract for a mail route in that Territory, receiving thirteen hundred dollars as his share. He was not then in the public service. Secretary Delano knew nothing of this transaction, and, therefore, thought it not think it necessary to mention the matter to him, although he expressed to the son, through his private secretary, his disapproval. This is the sum of the whole matter out of which grew the falsehoods circulated by the sensational press against Secretary Delano.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1875.

The New Call for Bonds

is for the use of the syndicate, and will make ten millions in excess of the last contract. In making the contract with the Rothschilds' syndicate, Secretary Bristow undertook to reduce the amount of compensation to one-quarter per cent. The Rothschilds, however, insisted, after a short time, that this was not sufficient and Mr. Bristow has therefore put the amount to one-half per cent, which is the same price which was allowed by his predecessors, Richardson and Boutwell.

E. M. Stanton for Assistant Attorney General.

Among those mentioned for the position of Assistant Attorney General, is E. M. Stanton, son of the late Secretary.

Postal Intelligence.

The following postal changes were made and postmasters appointed in the States of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio during the week ending May 15, 1875:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Discontinuances—Bell Oak Towanda, Bradford county, papers to Towanda; Jefferson Station, York county, papers to Goldsboro.

Re-establishment—Hurtville, Potter county, route 3,051, C. A. Hazen, postmaster.

Sites Changed—Jones Mills, Westmoreland county, to Sivara's store, and appoint A. J. Sivara, *vice* S. A. Clink, superseded.

Postmasters Appointed—Buck Mountain, Carbon county, *vice* T. E. Lippincott, resigned; Bear Creek, Luzerne county, Mountville, Lancaster county, *vice* A. R. Witner, resigned; George Schnelly, Mount Pleasant Mills, Snyder county, *vice* J. Mauser, resigned; Ezra F. Holder, New Jerusalem, Berks county, *vice* Ezra Holder, error in name; Sarah H. Vincent, Waterford, Erie county, *vice* Sarah C. Vincent, removed.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Postmaster Appointed—John T. Gibson, Huntington.

Establishments—Hampton, Kanawha county, special: A. F. Ault, postmaster.

Re-establishments—Mimnora, Calhoun county, route 4,604, Absalom Knight, postmaster; Cherry Camp, Harrison county, route 4,492 Samuel Good, postmaster

OHIO.

Name Changed—Lockland Station, Hamilton county, to Lockland, and continue Robert Ball, postmaster.

Postmasters Appointed—William S. Brown, Island Creek, Jefferson county; Wm. Ballard Brown, error in name; Michael J. Conrad, Dodsonville, Highland county, *vice* Jonas Shaffer, removed; Henry Woodring, Inland, Summit county, *vice* John L. Bender, resigned; William S. Swank, Mount Pleasant, Mason county, *vice* James A. Conn, resigned; Barrington Behymeyer, Amelia, Clermont county, *vice* W. T. Carter, resigned; Elmer Lowe, Osbourne, Franklin county, *vice* John H. Hare, resigned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1875.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending May 13, 1875 (Patents dated April 27, 1875). Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., patent solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

G. Westinghouse, Jr. and T. W. Welsh, Pittsburgh, Railway Brake.

E. W. Giddings, Johnstown, Refrigerator.

B. Howard and J. Beadle, Shicksburg, Speaking Tube.

W. C. King and A. Sperber, Pittsburgh, Glass Mould.

W. McConway, Pittsburgh, Fastening for Hasps.

Wm. L. McDowell, Philadelphia, Stove Grate.

J. Rust, Allegheny, Wrench.

A. Sirah, Mauch Chunk, Rounding Slate Frames.

W. Dawson and J. Hughes, Scranton, Steam Boiler Furnace.

A. Dehuff, York, Car Coupling.

G. Gentzer, Spring Mills, Seeding Machines.

D. S. Jones, Shamokin, Rotary Engine.

S. S. Wallace, Philadelphia, Sash Fastener.

A. Batchelor, Reading, Escritoires.

J. A. Bechler, Philadelphia, Joints for Whip Canes.

C. W. Berger, Philadelphia, Oyster Knife.

J. Cain, Altoona, Broom Hanger.

A. Carhart, Allentown, Wagon Brake.

T. Crumbling, East Prospect, Washing Machine.

J. S. Downs, West Newton, Wagon Brake.

J. B. Frailey, Philadelphia, Combined Level and Sight.

L. C. Hoffmeister, Jr., Philadelphia, Window Shade.

H. Keener, Pottstown, Governor for Hot Air Furnaces.

T. B. Neal, Philadelphia, Transmitting Power of Stationary Engines through the Medium of Compressed Air.

J. Newman, Franklin, Spring Bed Bottom.

W. J. Reagan, Pittsburgh, Grinding Machine.

J. Schnieper and J. Bossert, Philadelphia, Machinery for Shaping Pipes.

W. B. Stott, Scranton, Rotary Engine.

J. White, Philadelphia, Glove Holder.

J. A. Witman and G. W. Seibert, Middletown, Millstone Dress.

Reissue—E. Axthelm, Pittsburgh, Self Closing Annunciator.

G. Fitch and F. Shaffer, Etna, Machinery for Forging Metallic Sockets.

Designs—T. H. Hartell, Philadelphia, Model.

J. E. Miller, Pittsburgh, Beer Mug.

J. E. Miller, Pittsburgh, Goblet.

J. Stidham, Oil City, Toy.

M. D. Connoly, Philadelphia, Drinking Vessel.

OHIO.

G. Crowl, New Lisbon, Metalic Roofing.

J. H. Hyman, Tippecanoe, Wheel Hub.

J. Kenworthy, Salem, Machine for Removing Incrustation from steam boilers.

F. Neff, Gambier, Manufacturing Lamp Black.

S. Hipp, T. Wehagen and C. Nickel, Cleveland, Combination Hinge.

C. G. Riedinger, Cincinnati, Rotary Paper Cutter.

J. S. Bogle, Springfield, Wine Press.

H. K. Boswell and D. Immal, Cincinnati, Thill Coupling.

J. Bowyer, Huntsburg, Iron Fence.

E. W. Fawcett, Salem, Straw Cutter.

J. S. Neff, Gambier, Solid Lamp Iron Holder.

F. Neff, Gambier, Lamp Black Apparatus.

C. Rees and J. Johns, Ironton, Heating Furnace.

W. H. Richardson, Cincinnati, Spark Arrester.

J. W. Thompson, Salem, Balance Valve.

J. W. Thompson, Salem, Valve Gear for Engines.

C. H. Warren, Toledo, Rotary Churn.

Reissue—A. F. Winslow, Cleveland, Ca. Roof.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1875.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS

are still receiving attention by the Treasury Department, and Solicitor Wilson is continually unearthing new frauds. Further evidence was discovered to-day against the Union Copper Distillery at Chicago, and one hundred and fifty barrels of spirits were seized at their works. Three hundred barrels were also seized belonging to Bevis & Fraser, in St. Louis, fresh proof having been obtained against them. Photographic copies of internal revenue returns are being made at the Treasury Department and forwarded to the officers in the different cities to aid them in substantiating their charges. Among those made to-day, was one from the Gauger at Cincinnati, certifying that a certain number of barrels of spirits had been emptied and the stamps destroyed in accordance with law, and upon further search the same lot of spirits was found in Chicago in the original packages, thus conclusively showing the collusion of the Gauger with the distillers. On April 30 Mr. Wilson called upon collectors of internal revenue in different localities to furnish certain information concerning the transactions in their districts, but up to last night very few of them had responded, and to-day the Secretary of the Treasury called upon them for an explanation of their non-compliance and for an immediate reply. He is determined that all orders of this nature shall be obeyed, or collectors must take the consequences. A large number of communications have been received from different sections from parties offering to furnish proof of fraud, and the Secretary has directed all such to furnish the proof to the proper officers, and if found valuable and used the parties furnishing it will be remunerated. Information reached here this morning that the distillers in Milwaukee had called upon those of St. Louis to combine with them in procuring the services of Hon. Matt. Carpenter to obtain their release. In response to it, Secretary Bristow sent dispatches to the supervisors at Chicago, St. Louis and Milwaukee, informing them that the best legal assistance will be furnished them in their efforts to convict those under arrest, and the Government is confident of establishing the guilt of all the parties.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1875.

FIVE-TWENTIES CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just made a call for five million coupon bonds of 1862, upon which interest will cease on and after August 15th next. The call embraces bonds within the following numbers: Fifty dollars, 18,701 to 20,300, both inclusive; one hundred dollars, 48,101 to 51,600, both inclusive; five hundred dollars, 25,601 to 27,500, both inclusive; one thousand dollars, 75,851 to 80,650, both inclusive. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division of the Secretary's office.

REDUCTION OF FOREIGN POSTAGE.

The Postmaster General, under authority of the act of Congress of June 8th, 1872, has ordered that the rate of United States postage on letters sent to or received from foreign countries with which different rates have not been established by postal convention or other arrangement, when forwarded by vessels regularly employed in transporting the mail, be reduced from ten to five cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof, to take effect July 1st, 1875.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1875.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Secretary Bristow to-day called on the Attorney General and afterwards on the President, both visits having significance with reference to the past and future operations against illicit distillers. Subsequently Gen. Secretary was closeted with Commissioner Pratt, and received damaging statements against the ring, submitted to them by Revenue Agent Bryan. Within the past few days Secretary Bristow has received communications from Eastern cities, indicating to him that he has barely yet broken the crust of the formidable ring which he is trying to put down. Offers have been made him, contingent on his co-operation with those making the offer, to supply evidence which will involve a number of heretofore regarded respectable houses in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and elsewhere. The Secretary has reiterated the same service terms as heretofore, participation in the crusade, and has entrusted to Mr. Pratt, the new Revenue Commissioner, the duty of arranging for further seizures.

PROBABLE REVENUE CHANGES.

It is expected that prominent internal revenue changes will soon be made in the West.

ST. LOUIS.

The Vice President is Serenaded and Makes a Speech.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—After the adjournment of the Millers' Association to-night, the members, accompanied by a number of prominent citizens, repaired to the Lindell Hotel and serenaded Vice President Wilson. Upon being introduced by Mr. D. P. Rowland, President of the Merchants' Exchange, the Vice President responded, thanking the gentlemen for the compliment and wishing them prosperity. He said he came not to speak on public affairs, nor had they anything to do with his visit. He had been traveling in Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas, and had met with nothing but kindness from all whom he had met. He had come to the conclusion there were great efforts making to improve that section of the country. There was more peace and order, and hopes and confidence there than at any time since the close of the war and he trusted that it would increase. Thus in every section of the country we shall come to know each other better and love each other more than we ever have done. "We have a magnificent continental empire; we have proved ourselves equal to any people; we are a strong people; united we stand against the world; until I believe we are to be, and it is the duty of this patriot and Christian to bind every section of this land together in bonds of love, affection and interest. This country is large enough for us all, for every man, and I believe we shall, by word and act, concede equal rights to all men, put into our hearts what we put into our Constitution and laws, and that peace and harmony and brotherly love and a rivalry in doing good and building up the country will animate every heart in this great land." The speech was repeatedly applauded, and the assemblage dispersed with evident feelings of pleasure and good will.

PHILADELPHIA.

Allegations of Fraud Against a Street Railway President.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—The *Evening Telegraph* says it is alleged by reliable parties that S. Gross Fry, President of the Philadelphia and Darby and Spruce and Pine Street Railway Companies, has made an overissue of Darby stock to from 10,000 to 20,000 shares, and of about 660 shares of the Spruce and Pine street road. The money raised upon this stock was used, it is said, to bolster up the Ennais Iron Company, in which it was the expectation of Mr. Fry that upon a revival of the iron trade he would be enabled to return the moneys borrowed on the stock for that company, and then to retire or destroy the stock. On this hypothecation he realized ten dollars per share on the Darby stock, and thirty-five dollars per share on the Spruce and Pine Street Company's stock. Mr. Fry, whom these allegations of wrong-doing so seriously affect, is a man who has long been favorably known in this city, and is the son of the late Hon. Jacob Fry, who was for many years a member of Congress and Auditor General of this State from 1837 to 1845.

It has been ascertained to-night that the Twenty-second Ward National Bank, the Consolidation Bank, the Philadelphia Trust, the Girard Trust and other banking institutions, including a number of prominent brokers, hold overissued stock of the Philadelphia and Darby as collateral on borrowed moneys. Mr. Fry has made an assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors. A bank president said to-night that he thought the railway company was liable for the amount of the stock was issued in regular form, signed by the officers and bore the seal of the company.

SAN FRANCISCO.

James Lick Makes a New Trust Deed.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—James Lick has made a new trust deed, which differs from that revoked in a few particulars. The donation for statuary at the State Capitol, of $250,000, is changed to $100,000 for statuary at the City Hall of San Francisco. The appropriation for the Key monument is reduced from $150,000 to $90,000. The $200,000 for the Lake Tahoe Observatory is committed to the University of California to be used for the same purpose. The donation to the Mechanic Institute is raised from $300,000 to $540,000. The gift to the son is raised from $3,000 to $150,000. For himself, Mr. Lick gives up the lien of $25,000 and pays that sum in addition to the sum of $500,000. The estate becomes immediately available for beneficiary purposes. Mr. Lick will be one of the trustees himself: the others will be announced shortly. Most of the beneficiaries have given assent to the new arrangements, and no doubt is entertained as to the action of those not yet heard from.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 13, 1875.

THE SCHILLER—EIGHTY-NINE BODIES RECOVERED.

A special dispatch from London says that eighty-nine bodies of persons who went down in the wreck of the steamship Schiller have been recovered. Among them are the bodies of Walter Blackoven, steward; Mrs Henry Friend and Henry Friend, jr., whose body is clothed with "A" marked on a signet ring, and "A. T." marked on linen—"Augnot Thomas." The body of a young lady having a diamond set in a massive gold ring was found at a distance of twenty miles from the scene of the disaster. Orders have been received directing that the body of Miss Dimock be shipped for America. A diver has made a survey of the wreck.

BIBLE SOCIETY STATISTICS.

The American Bible Society held its annual meeting to-day, and elected managers. The annual report gives the receipts as $577,369, including $209,222 for publications, $88,246 from rents, $126,933 from legacies, and $105,871 from donations; expenditures $533,714; number of copies published at the Bible House, 742,366; printed and bound abroad, 167,689; total issued, 959,000, including 2,000 in the house; total for fifty-nine years, 31,893,332 copies; circulation of the *Record*, 369,470.

SALE ORDERED OF ALL THE PROPERTY, INCLUDING LANDS AND GRANTS, OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court to-day, on application of Jay Cooke and Charlemagne Tower, holders of first mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, issued a decree ordering the sale, at public auction, of all the property, including lands and grants, of the Northern Pacific Railroad—the lands and grants to be sold in the States where they are located, and the other property in this city—on the first Monday in August. United States Marshal Fiske and United States Commissioner White were appointed masters.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

EUROPE'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM WAR.

LONDON, May 14, 5:30 A. M.—The *Times* this morning says: "There could hardly be a more critical situation than existed in Berlin upon the arrival of the Emperor of Russia. The German Government may be able to declare that a hostile movement was never officially entertained, but a few days since there was serious danger that warlike counsels would prevail. We may suppose Prince Gortschakoff courteously expressed a determination to treat as an enemy the first State disturbing the peace. In spite of England's attitude of reserve, we believe the Government thought it a national duty, in the recent crisis, to express its opinion very decisively in regard to the maintenance of peace. The communication was amicably received, and a most satisfactory reply returned. France has expressed an acknowledgment of England's friendly attitude."

THE CZAR WOULD CONFER WITH THIERS.

The *Daily News* reports that the Czar has mentioned his desire to confer with M. Thiers unofficially in relation to European affairs.

The *Daily Telegraph* is informed that Russia has given England friendly and satisfactory assurances in regard to Central Asia.

O'CONNOR, THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN OF THE QUEEN, AGAIN ARRESTED.

LONDON, May 14, 5 A. M.—The *British Medical Journal* says the youth O'Connor, who on the day of thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales attempted to shoot the Queen, was arrested again on the 5th instant. The Queen was holding a drawing-room at Buckingham Palace, and O'Connor was found standing at the same place, in front of the railing, from which he on the former occasion pointed a pistol at the Queen. The arrest was quietly made, and O'Connor was sent to Hanwell Asylum on the certificates of two physicians that the prisoner was subject to both suicidal and homicidal impulses.

ANOTHER STEAMER REPORTED ASHORE ON ONE OF THE SCILLY ISLANDS—NO PARTICULARS.

LONDON, May 13, midnight.—A dispatch just received from Penzance reports that a Liverpool steamer has gone ashore in Brecher, one of the Scilly Islands. A heavy fog prevails. A life boat has put off for the steamer.

France.

PRINCE NAPOLEON ABANDONS HEREDITARY SUCCESSION.

PARIS, May 13.—*La Volonte Nationale*, the organ of Prince Napoleon, in a leading article declares that if the Prince Imperial should die, Prince Napoleon would never claim the throne. The principle of hereditary succession is dead. A third empire, aiming at the restoration of Prince Napoleon or his nephew, would end in ruin. The article concludes: "We are convinced that France, even if consulted through a plebiscite, would energetically pronounce in favor of a republic, which is the form of government most compatible with universal suffrage."

Italy.

THE POPE'S BIRTHDAY—GERMAN PILGRIMS WAIT ON HIS HOLINESS.

ROME, May 13.—The pilgrims from Mayence to-day visited the Pope and congratulated him on the occasion of the eighty-third anniversary of his birth. The Pope replied with feeling to their congratulations. He praised the Germany clergy, and exhorted them to steadfastness.

Germany.

MORE ASSURANCES OF PEACE.

BERLIN, May 13.—Prince Bismarck energetically disavows all responsibility for the reports of alarmists, and has assured Prince Gorischakoff that Germany has in no way menaced Belgium's independence.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Third Day's Session—Final Adjournment.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—The International Sunday School Convention resumed its deliberations this morning. Half an hour was spent in religious exercises, conducted by Rev. Ismel W. Hathaway, of Brooklyn, and President Hayes then took the chair. The discussion of the question "How to secure for children the fullest advantages of the sanctuary service and social meetings of the Church," was opened by the Rev. M. B. Dewitt, of Tennessee, in an able address, the main point of which was to make the sanctuary and church as attractive as possible, by simplicity, by simplicity of service, by common sense, and adapting the teaching to the capacity of the children.

Rev. Dr. Vincent, of New York, then delivered an address. He spoke at some length, and said the essentials and requisites of a Sunday school teacher should be Christian faith, Christian character, Christian imitation and the leading of a Christian life.

Rev. C. C. Morse, Sunday School Agent for Continental Europe, spoke of the condition and progress of Sunday schools in Germany, Saxony, Bavaria, Italy and other States in Europe.

Rev. A. W. Wilson, of South Carolina, extended a cordial invitation to the Convention to hold its next session, three years hence, in Charleston. The proposition was received with applause, and several fraternizing speeches were made between New England and the South.

The following was read as the dispatch ordered to be telegraphed last evening and sent to Messrs. Moody and Sankey, London: "Your success is our joy. To God be all the glory."

At the afternoon session, Rev. A. H. Monro, of Canada, delivered an address on Mission schools and their work in the Provinces of Canada, and Rev. P. G. Gillett, of Illinois, gave a most interesting account of his personal experience in establishing Sunday schools in the West.

Rev. Thomas Guard, of Baltimore, B. F. Brooks, of Hartford, H. Clay Trumbull, of Connecticut, delivered brief addresses. President Peltz rose and, after a few spirited sentences, urging the delegates to renewed zeal in the good work, concluded with prayer.

Dr. Sargent, of Baltimore, pronounced the benediction and the first International Sunday School Convention was declared adjourned *sine die*.

NEW ORLEANS.

Captain Eads Begins the Surveys of the Mouth of the Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—The revenue cutter John A. Dix, with Captains J. B. Eads and John F. Boffinger, of St. Louis, Colonel Andrews, of Pittsburgh, and others on board, left here this afternoon at noon, yesterday, arrived at Southwest Pass at eight P. M. and anchored until daylight, this morning. They then proceeded to South Pass, accompanied by the steamer Heroine, of the Association Towboat Line. On arrival there, the party went on board the Heroine and proceeded on over the bar, to the Gulf. Captain Eads explained to the people who put their money in such ventures, and from the moment this business of mining coal passed into the hands of those capable of managing it, in the way people has been increased, until it has become the most costly article now used in domestic consumption. It requires no large capital nor figures to prove our declaration. Every consumer of coal, from the shivering wretch who buys his bucket-full as he can gather the pennies to do it, to the proprietors of iron who lay in stock by the thousand tons, understands precisely what we mean. The coal trade is now so controlled that its prices cannot be reduced. The combination of corporations is such that the supply of coal is kept at such quantities as to increase its very highest prices. There is no longer any competition in its production. Suppose those who first put their money into such securities could have foreseen the present condition of things, how many dollars would have been risked in these ventures? Would the first operators dare to suppose that not one out of every five of these corporations would have seen the light of day, and that the community would have been as rich in dollars as it is now, notwithstanding the extent of our boasted mining productions?

Nor has the effect of the combination of corporations stopped in their own immediate operation. The example of combined capital, notoriously entered into for the control of prices for speculative purposes, stimulated the manufacturer, by which counter-combinations were formed that have provoked antagonisms which require at times all the military overawing force in the possession of the Government to hold in check and prevent it from coming into bloody conflict. This adds another figure to the cost of coal, and the great question is, can this State afford its coal production sustain itself in other directions, while it has such drawbacks in this quarter? It is very plain that so long as these causes exist, the effect will be to render the price of coal more or less a matter of speculation. It will never be allowed to depend upon natural causes, to submit, like other articles of domestic consumption, to the fair tests of competition regulated by supply and demand. This gives those who have secured the control of the articles such an undue preponderance in commerce and manufactures as to force all other interests into a vassalage which, while it continues, will always render business insecure.

The time is fast approaching when we must grapple subjects like this with promptness and decision. The danger of the State is from within, not from without. When we suffer monopolizing combinations to assume legal powers in controlling productions and fixing prices, we go backward instead of forward.—*Philadelphia Press.*

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

Life Insurance for the Poor—Past and Present Work of the Association.

DETROIT, May 13.—The exercises in the general meeting of the American Social Science Association commenced this morning with the reading of a paper by Mr. Elizur Wright, of Boston, on life insurance for the poor. It was, in a large degree, technical, and devoted to developing the writer's ideas of the general principles underlying the life insurance business.

At the conclusion of the reading of Mr. Wright's paper, an elaborate report of the General Secretary on "The work of social science—past and present" was read by T. B. Sanborn. It begins by referring to the early history of social science in America, and to the changes which years have wrought in its conditions. Never has so much intellectual activity been directed toward its problems as now. The movement which began in 1865, in Massachusetts, by forming a society for the discussion of topics coming under the head of social science, hardly contemplated such an extended and valuable membership as the present association contains. The Secretary traced the growth of the society through the succeeding years, and referred to the enlargements of ideas and expansion of the fields that now form the basis of its operations, quoting from the old programmes to show what subjects were considered in former sessions. He paid a high compliment to Dr. Elliot, Henry Villard and Mr. J. M. Barnard, to whose efforts were due much of the success of the organization in the earlier years of its existence. The journals issued by the association, which have been published with but little interruption since the third year after the society was established, contain information and have had an influence which can hardly be sufficiently prized.

The Conference of the Board of Public Charities met in the morning. A paper on Medical Charities was read by G. S. Hale, of Boston.

A paper on Criminal and Neglected Children in the United States, was read by Mr. Sanborn, in which the author, Miss Carpenter, the distinguished English philanthropist, embodied the observations she had made during her trip through American prisons and schools in 1873, drawing from them many deductions and comparisons between the English and American methods. Speaking of our prison and reformatory systems, Miss Carpenter said the system of employing the lowest women in the care of the young is most injurious, and if done from motives of false economy must be condemned. She concluded it is to be hoped that the persevering and enlightened efforts of the association will introduce a new system, and place in the care of children only those who are able and willing to carry it on well. She spoke of the fate which she noticed was attendant upon the destitute children in the streets of Philadelphia, who are kept in the gigantic poor house of that city. In such an atmosphere they could not grow up to vigorous manhood.

This subject was discussed by Rev. J. W. Brown, of Detroit, who read some communications he had received detailing the misfortunes and improper associations which children were permitted to make.

A paper on a new method of checking crime, by Bonneval de Marsangy, a distinguished jurist of France, was then presented by Mr. Sanborn, who translated enough of it into English to give an idea of the method advocated by the author. The plan of le Marsangy is to do away to the extent of imprisonments now inflicted on lesser criminals, fines at least double the value of the injury done. If the fines were not paid up in the time fixed by the judge, the prisoner should be compelled to work them out.

A resolution was submitted that State boards of charities be requested to use their influence during the passage by legislatures of a law requiring that poor children be removed from county poorhouses and placed in families, asylums, reformatories, &c., away from paupers, adults and criminals. The discussion was postponed till a subsequent session.

In the afternoon Hamilton A. Hill, of Boston, read a paper on immigration. The paper starts with some statistics showing that in the year 1854 immigration into the United States from Europe was larger than during any year since then, and that latterly there has been a very great decrease in the influx of foreigners. This is accounted for by the general prosperity of hard times in America decrease immigration hither, and bad times in Europe increase it. But more than this, the country is gradually getting back to Europe and many thousands took advantage of the low rates last year and returned to their native land. Mr. Hill emphatically protested against the idea that will change; that the falling off is only temporary and a reaction will make immigration in coming years greater than ever before.

Dr. J. B. Angel, President of the Michigan University, read a paper on the Progress of International Law.

Prof. Theo. Dwight Jr. read his paper, and W. T. Harris, of St. Louis, proceeded to read a paper on Ideal Education in America, which was, he said, the Education of Ideas.

In the evening a lenghthy paper on Homes for the People, was read by Rev. J. L. Dawson, of Cincinnati.

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Nor has the effect of the combination of corporations stopped in their own immediate operation. The example of combined capital, notoriously entered into for the control of prices for speculative purposes, stimulated the manufacturer, by which counter-combinations were formed that have provoked antagonisms which require at times all the military overawing force in the possession of the Government to hold in check and prevent it from coming into bloody conflict. This adds another figure to the cost of coal, and the great question is, can this State afford its coal production sustain itself in other directions, while it has such drawbacks in this quarter? It is very plain that so long as these causes exist, the effect will be to render the price of coal more or less a matter of speculation. It will never be allowed to depend upon natural causes, to submit, like other articles of domestic consumption, to the fair tests of competition regulated by supply and demand. This gives those who have secured the control of the articles such an undue preponderance in commerce and manufactures as to force all other interests into a vassalage which, while it continues, will always render business insecure.

The time is fast approaching when we must grapple subjects like this with promptness and decision. The danger of the State is from within, not from without. When we suffer monopolizing combinations to assume legal powers in controlling productions and fixing prices, we go backward instead of forward.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A CURSE.

From A Drunkard's Widow—Some Cases of Death in Orange, N. J., that are Superstitiously Regarded—The Alcoholic Exploit of Besotted Henry Connors.

About a year ago there lived in the town of Orange, N. J., Mr. John Heieck, who, with Mr. Venino, carried on a manufactory of hats in Orange Valley. Among the many men in his employ were James Mitchell, the foreman of the factory, Henry Connors, a workman, and Wm. Gardepe, a boy of eighteen, who carried liquor for the men. These three men were hard drinkers, Connors being the worst drunkard of the lot.

One day Connors entered the factory drunk, and said he would drink a quart of beer if any one would pay for it. Heieck sent the boy Gardepe to a saloon near by, kept by John Crane. Connors drank it, and said he would drink a pint of "cat," as the village whisky was called, without asking his lips from the vessel, if Heieck would pay for it. Heieck assented, and the foreman, James Mitchell, promised to pay the bill if Connors failed. The pint of "cat" was brought—the vilest of vile whisky—and the drunken fool drank every drop within seven seconds. He fell into a drunken stupor, and was left in the factory at night by the workmen. In the morning he was dead.

Connors' home was about a mile from the factory. When his wife heard that he was dead, and how he died, she became excited, and the neighbors say her imprecations were awful. She went to the shop, and kneeling on the ground in front of the building, prayed that God would curse every one who had any connection with her husband's death.

"Curses on ye!" she cried; "may ivry man of ye die curse the curse, an' may ye die a dith as horrible as his."

She met Heieck several times on the streets, and each time "put the curse on him." This was in the spring of 1874. A long afterward Heieck dissolved partnership with Venino, and gossips said that he was about to leave the place on account of the widow's curse. Others said he feared she could make him pay damages for her husband's death. Then the case gradually became forgotten. Heieck was carrying on the hat business in Orange village, and Connors' case was seldom thought of.

One night in midsummer the people who lived near the hat factory were startled from their sleep by the shrill factory whistle. Men turned out in the darkness of fire, but all was quiet. The factory was closed, no one was within, and the cause of the whistle was a mystery. The next night it was blowing at midnight, and the belief that it is to be hoped that the persevering and enlightened efforts of the association will introduce a new system, and place in the care only children who are able and willing to carry it on well. She spoke of the fate which she noticed was attendant upon the destitute children in the streets of Philadelphia, who are kept in the gigantic poor house of that city. In such an atmosphere they could not grow up to vigorous manhood.

This subject was discussed by Rev. J. W. Brown, of Detroit, who read some communications he had received detailing the misfortunes and improper associations which children were permitted to make.

A paper on a new method of checking crime, by Bonneval de Marsangy, a distinguished jurist of France, was then presented by Mr. Sanborn, who translated enough of it into English to give an idea of the method advocated by the author. The plan of le Marsangy is to do away to the extent of imprisonments now inflicted on lesser criminals, fines at least double the value of the injury done. If the fines were not paid up in the time fixed by the judge, the prisoner should be compelled to work them out.

A resolution was submitted that State boards of charities be requested to use their influence during the passage by legislatures of a law requiring that poor children be removed from county poorhouses and placed in families, asylums, reformatories, &c., away from paupers, adults and criminals. The discussion was postponed till a subsequent session.

In the afternoon Hamilton A. Hill, of Boston, read a paper on immigration. The paper starts with some statistics showing that in the year 1854 immigration into the United States from Europe was larger than during any year since then, and that latterly there has been a very great decrease in the influx of foreigners. This is accounted for by the general prosperity of hard times in America decrease immigration hither, and bad times in Europe increase it. But more than this, the country is gradually getting back to Europe and many thousands took advantage of the low rates last year and returned to their native land. Mr. Hill emphatically protested against the idea that will change; that the falling off is only temporary and a reaction will make immigration in coming years greater than ever before.

Dr. J. B. Angel, President of the Michigan University, read a paper on the Progress of International Law.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1875.

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE is dead. The most charitable course that can be pursued with regard to his history is silence.

THE foreign exports of Boston, last week, amounted to $1,047,257, against $547,351 for the corresponding week of last year. The total exports since the beginingof the year foot up $15,562,453, an increase of $1,490,343 over the relating period of 1874.

THINK of a vat containing three thousand tons of nitro-muriatic acid, with a thousand tons of gold and silver bullion held in solution in it! Yet that is how Professor SCHIRMER, the Nevada geologist, describes the famous Comstock bonanza.

IN THEIR reports of BEECHER'S sermon last Sunday, the New York papers tell us that "the tears were running down his cheeks with emotion when he finished, and many of his auditors were weeping in sympathy with him." In the language of the immortal JOB TROTTER: "Blow this 'ere water-cart business!"

WHEN the unusually low range of the thermometer thus far during the season is considered, the conclusion that the reports which come to us from the West concerning the renewal of the grasshopper plague in all that region have been purposely exaggerated in the interest of Eastern grain speculators, operating for a rise, does not seem at all unnatural.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT will, it is understood, shortly appoint a Commissioner to assume especial direction and charge of the military encampments and display at Philadelphia during the centennial year. This step is thought to be necessary, in view of the great number of companies and regiments that have already indicated their intention to encamp there during the exhibition. Military organizations in every section of the country are manifesting the deepest interest in the occasion.

THE International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, to assemble at Richmond, Va., a week from to-day, is expected to bring at least 600 delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada, and adequate preparations are being being made, under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city, to give them all hospitable welcome and pleasant accommodations. It will be the first event of the kind in the South since the outbreak of the rebellion.

IF WE were permitted to make a suggestion to the Republicans of Ohio it would be, do not discuss the merits of your candidate for Governor *before* he is nominated. The Republicans of Pennsylvania tried that in 1872, and the arguments that were freely used to prevent a nomination, came back to plague them after it was made. It is not worth while, as a general rule, to manufacture ammunition for the enemy, and that is about all that a preliminary discussion respecting candidates is likely to result in.

THE May quarterly statement of the national banks of Chicago, published in the daily papers of Monday, in every item except reserves and circulation that has any importance to the stability of the banks or the prosperity of the business community, shows a through recuperation from the effect of the panic of 1873. Since the 29th of December, 1873, there has been a gain of $8,000,000 in the loans, of more than $1,000,000 in legal tenders and cash, and of $13,000,000, or more than sixty per cent. in deposits. This is a good deal to have done in not much more than a year and a half after so severe a strain, and warrants hopeful expectations for the future.

THE Chicago *Tribune* prints a letter lately received by a merchant of that city from a correspondent in Nebraska, containing information to the effect that although the grasshoppers have developed in that locality by myriads, there is an active enemy preying on them in the form of a small red bug, of a description not hitherto seen. This bug attacks the grasshoppers in bulk, and destroys all it attacks. If this report be true, and the bug shall become general in the grasshopper districts, the destructive plague from which the country has suffered so severely, will soon become a bugbear of the past. Meanwhile that bug certainly deserves to be cultivated.

THE city railroad President who, in Philadelphia, issued fraudulent certificates of stock on his own road, to enable him to carry on a personal speculation in an iron furnace, was a member of the Reform Club, and his honest soul was no doubt often grieved by the terrible corruption prevalent in the Republican party. His name is S. GROSS FRY, and he has twice received the Democratic nomination for City Treasurer in Philadelphia. It is fearful to think of the way he would have squandered the city money, if he had got hold of it. With a little one horse city railroad he managed to gobble up $200,000, and with millions at his disposal the case would have been much worse. "Thou shalt not preachest a man should not steal, dost thou steal?"

FOREST fires are prevailing in nearly all the mountain ranges in the Eastern part of the State. Mahanoy, in Schuylkill county, and White Haven, in Luzerne county, both considerable towns, have been imperiled by the fires in the mountains around them, and the inhabitants have had to work energetically, night and day, to save their property from destruction.

This is not the season of the year for forest fires, and it sounds odd to hear of them at a time when universal dampness is expected to prevail, but the spring season, in the eastern part of the State, has this year been a remarkably dry one. There was but little rain last fall, and there has been scarcely any since the snows melted. As a consequence, the fallen leaves in the woods are extremely dry, and a single spark sets them ablaze.

IT IS not improbable that the son of the late Secretary STANTON, who is a prominent young lawyer of Washington city, will shortly make a reply to General SHERMAN'S bitter criticisms and imputations, in his book, on the great war minister. During the war he served with his father as private secretary, and, it is understood, made memoranda of many important events. One of the reasons of SHERMAN'S unjust treatment of STANTON is probably to be found in the fact that while the latter came at last to represent fully the extreme war and anti-slavery sentiment of the North, the former never represented either. He is not a Republican, to-day, and thinks about as meanly of "an abolitionist" now as he did twenty years ago, when he was an apologist for slavery. He was mortally offended with STANTON'S famous interference with him when he attempted to make easy terms with the rebel State governments at the close of the war, and seems never to have forgiven him for it, though no statesman can doubt that STANTON was right and SHERMAN wrong.

THE conduct of Judge BRIGGS in the trial of the GERDEMANN case, in Philadelphia, has surprised every one who has read or observed the proceedings. He read to the jury, during the trial, an anonymous threatening letter received by him, and his subsequent proceedings seem to have been based upon the conviction that his life was really in danger. He refused to give the attorneys for the defense time to prepare their case; snubbed them at every point; and finally cited them before him to answer for contempt of court because they resented his unusual course; and yet, when the jury announced that they could not agree, he stated that if they had rendered a verdict of guilty he would have set the verdict aside. Since, as is now apparent, he regarded the defendant as innocent, it is a pity he could not have treated the defendant's attorneys with common decency. The bench of Philadelphia has long been greeved by judges who know how to behave themselves, and a lapse of this kind therefore strikes every one with the greater surprise. An undignified judge is a marvel anywhere, and Philadelphia is the last place in which we should have looked for such an example.

THE Episcopal Council of Virginia assembles at Richmond to-day, and will continue in session four days. The Council is the highest ecclesiastical body of its denomination in the State, and its delegates are both clerical and lay. Bishop JOHNS will preside. It is believed that some important questions will arise at this session of the body; but there is no likelihood of much general discussion, as the Episcopalians of Virginia are eminently and almost unanimously conservative, eschewing ritualism and other isms. Bishop CUMMINS' movement has caused some trouble within the past year, during which period two or three Episcopal rectors of the State have withdrawn to follow his teachings. A remarkable proposition in regard to the troubles existing in the Church of the United States has recently been made in the *Southern Churchman*, published in Alexandria, being no less than that, in view of these troubles and the perpetual agitation arising from them, the Episcopal Church of Virginia should separate from all connection with the general body and establish itself as an independent autonomy. It is not at all probable, however, that any such step will be taken, or even seriously considered by the Council.

AN INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.

The New Hampshire Democrats have just perpetrated one of the most outrageous acts of usurpation to be found in the entire history of republican government. At the State election last March, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts and unblushing frauds on their part, the returns showed unmistakably that the Republicans had elected a majority of nine to the House of Representatives. Under ordinary circumstances this would have settled without controversy the whole question, but the Democratic leaders, desperately intent upon retaining their clutch on the government of the State, set to work to devise some means whereby the verdict could be set aside. Their first scheme was for the clerk of last year's Legislature (who is a Democrat, and upon whom will devolve the duty of making up the roll and calling the House to order, when it assembles in June) to assume the right to leave from the roll a sufficient number of Republicans to give the Democrats a majority, on the pretense that the members omitted were not legally elected. But this suggestion raised such a storm of indignant protest that it will probably be abandoned, although some of the Democratic papers of the State still pretend to believe that their party will organize the House. In the mean time, goaded on by their wild desire to retain the power that had been wrested from them by the sovereign verdict of a free election, the Democrats turned their attention to the Senate, in the hope that some means might be discovered to cheat the Republicans out of the control of that body, and thus prevent them from undoing the outrageous gerrymander of the State made last year in the interest of the Democracy. The Senate is composed of twelve members, and at the annual election two districts failed to make a choice, five Democrats and five Republicans being elected. Very soon it was gravely announced that a discovery had been made that would give the Senate to the former, the point being that in the Second district General NATT. HEAD, the Republican candidate, was christened "NATHANIEL," and that the votes cast for him must be considered as blanks, the statute providing that the full christian name must be given; and also that in this district the Prohibitionists voted for a man named ARTHUR DERRICO, of Pittsfield, who is ineligible to the office, and that these votes, too, must be regarded as blanks thereby electing the Democratic candidate. It should be borne in mind that the votes for General HEAD were declared by the moderators of the several towns, and, in accordance with the Constitution, sealed and sent to the Secretary of State, where they remained until such time as the Governor and Council met to count them. The Constitution provides that "the Governor and a majority of the Council shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of such records, and fourteen days before the first Wednesday of June he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen Senators by a majority of votes," following which is a provision for filling vacancies by the House of Representatives in cases where no choice has been had. The duties of the Governor and Council are simply to count the votes as returned by the moderators of the different towns, and determine from the aggregate whether a choice has been made in the several districts. They possess no authority whatever to pass upon the qualifications of the members elected, that being expressly reserved by the Constitution for the body itself. On Monday, however, the Governor and a majority of the Council, being Democrats, rejected the votes for NATT HEAD and declared a man elected *who did not receive a majority of the votes cast*. It is possible that General HEAD may have been christened "NATHANIEL," but it is certain that he has always been known as "NATT." While Adjutant General of the State public documents were always signed by him in that way, his notes and business papers invariably show that signature, and no one ever dreamed of writing his name in any other way. It is plain, therefore, that the requirement of the statute that the full christian name shall be given was met in this case, the intention of the law evidently being to enable each voter to know precisely for whom he is voting, which they undoubtedly did in the instance under reference. Moreover, it is a significant fact that Hon. FRANK JONES, the Democratic Congressman-elect in the Fifth district, was called, by his fond parents, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN JONES, so that there is a good Democratic precedent for laxity, if any exists, in the case of General HEAD. The New England press condemns, in the severest terms, these efforts of the Democrats of New Hampshire to overthrow an election of the people by acts of usurpation, and it is safe to predict that the consummation of this unparalleled political outrage will create in the State a revolution as resistless as next year to sweep absolutely out of sight the last vestige of Democratic power therein.

THE decision of Judge DILLON, of the United States Circuit Court, in the Iowa railroad case, taken in connection with the decision of the United States Supreme Court in a cognate case, his pretty thoroughly settled the question as to the control of both Congress and the State Legislatures over railroad companies.

The Supreme Court holds that the States have the power to regulate railroad traffic within their respective bounds, but cannot obstruct or impede commerce between the several States, Congress having that under its specific control. The only limitation, therefore, upon State legislation, on the subject of railroads, is the power of Congress to regulate commerce between the States, and to establish post roads.

The decision of JUDGE DILLON falls in with this view, and is to the effect that if the general power of a State to "regulate" the railroad companies it may see fit to charter, the case upon which the decision was rendered was that of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, as the lessee of the Burlington and Missouri road, the latter being an Iowa corporation. The Iowa law divides the railroads of the State into three classes, according to their earnings per mile, and limits the charges of each in proportion to these earnings; and the lessee of the Burlington and Missouri road contested the constitutionality of the act, and denied the right of the State to put *any* limitation upon its charges.

Judge DILLON held that the lessee of an Iowa road was vested with the rights and immunities of the Iowa corporation leased by it, and no more. It took possession of the Iowa road, subject to the power of the State over it, and simply stood in its place. So far, indeed, as this particular road was concerned, he held that, aside from the general power involved, the right of the State to fix the rates was established by a special covenant. In 1856 the State made a grant of public lands to this corporation, which was accepted on the following express condition:

"That the company accepting the provisions of this act shall at *all times be subject to such rules and regulations as may* from time to time be enacted and provided by the General Assembly of Iowa—not inconsistent with the provisions of this act and the act of Congress making the grant.

The right here reserved of "regulating," includes, in Judge DILLON'S view, the right of fixing rates, so that there was no need to go behind its charter for a justification of the power exercised by the whole State towards it; but he was not content to let the power rest upon that basis alone. To show the *animus* of his decision we quote from the Chicago *Tribune*:

So far as the Burlington and Missouri Railroad was concerned, therefore, the right of the State to fix rates would not affect the general question. But Judge Dillon went back of this to the conditions, and sustained the constitutionality of the Iowa law in general. In that State the railroads were organized, like all other corporations except those of a municipal and purely local character, under a general incorporation act, which confers the right of making contracts, acquiring and transferring property to any amount, and organizations for managing the affairs of the company under its corporate name and capacity. These privileges are granted besides all others possessed by natural persons. It was under this general act that the railroads claimed the *exclusive* privilege of fixing their own rates. This Judge Dillon denies, adhering to the well-established rule that a corporate body can claim nothing not clearly and specifically granted in the act creating it, and denying that the power to make contracts carries with it the *exclusive* right of fixing rates. Judge Dillon is of opinion that a railway possesses a two-fold character, in part public and in part private. With its private character the State has nothing to do, and it is invested with the sanctity of other private property. In its public character, Judge Dillon holds the railroad to be "an improved highway or means of more rapid and commodious communication," and that the State in this regard has a supervisory control not affected by its private ownership. Concerning this view of the case, Judge Dillon says:

"In all civilized countries the duty of providing and preserving safe and convenient highways to facilitate trade and communication between different parts of the State or community, is considered a governmental duty. This may be done by the Government directly or through the agency of corporations created for that purpose. The right of public supervision and control over highways results from the power and duty of providing and preserving them. As to ordinary highways, these propositions are unquestioned."

To this he adds that both National and State Courts have now fixed the status of railroads as public highways in the sense defined above.

BISHOP MCQUAIDE, of Rochester, New York, who is one of the aggressive kind of Catholics, lectured in Cincinnati last week upon education, in the course of which he said:

"The Catholics were accused of trying to break down the American system of public schools. The fact was that the system, it originally was started was a system of religious instruction, but the present tendency was to a system of infidelity. The Catholics were in favor of a return to the early idea, a religious system, and opposed the infidel system. He quoted from George Washington's writings to show that religious instruction was the pillar of the State of last year's Legislature (who is a Democrat, and upon whom will devolve the duty of making up the roll and calling the House to order, when it assembles in June) to assume the right to leave from the roll a sufficient number of Republicans to give the Democrats a majority, on the pretense that the members omitted were not legally elected. But this suggestion raised such a storm of indignant protest that it will probably be abandoned, although some of the Democratic papers of the State still pretend to believe that their party will organize the House. In the mean time, goaded on by their wild desire to retain the power that had been wrested from them by the sovereign verdict of a free election, the Democrats turned their attention to the Senate, in the hope that some means might be discovered to cheat the Republicans out of the control of that body, and thus prevent them from undoing the outrageous gerrymander of the State made last year in the interest of the Democracy. The Senate is composed of twelve members, and at the annual election two districts failed to make a choice, five Democrats and five Republicans being elected. Very soon it was gravely announced that a discovery had been made that would give the Senate to the former, the point being that in the Second district General NATT. HEAD, the Republican candidate, was christened "NATHANIEL," and that the votes cast for him must be considered as blanks, the statute providing that the full christian name must be given; and also that in this district the Prohibitionists voted for a man named ARTHUR DERRICO, of Pittsfield, who is ineligible to the office, and that these votes, too, must be regarded as blanks thereby electing the Democratic candidate. It should be borne in mind that the votes for General HEAD were declared by the moderators of the several towns, and, in accordance with the Constitution, sealed and sent to the Secretary of State, where they remained until such time as the Governor and Council met to count them. The Constitution provides that "the Governor and a majority of the Council shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of such records, and fourteen days before the first Wednesday of June he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen Senators by a majority of votes," following which is a provision for filling vacancies by the House of Representatives in cases where no choice has been had. The duties of the Governor and Council are simply to count the votes as returned by the moderators of the different towns, and determine from the aggregate whether a choice has been made in the several districts. They possess no authority whatever to pass upon the qualifications of the members elected, that being expressly reserved by the Constitution for the body itself. On Monday, however, the Governor and a majority of the Council, being Democrats, rejected the votes for NATT HEAD and declared a man elected *who did not receive a majority of the votes cast*. It is possible that General HEAD may have been christened "NATHANIEL," but it is certain that he has always been known as "NATT." While Adjutant General of the State public documents were always signed by him in that way, his notes and business papers invariably show that signature, and no one ever dreamed of writing his name in any other way. It is plain, therefore, that the requirement of the statute that the full christian name shall be given was met in this case, the intention of the law evidently being to enable each voter to know precisely for whom he is voting, which they undoubtedly did in the instance under reference. Moreover, it is a significant fact that Hon. FRANK JONES, the Democratic Congressman-elect in the Fifth district, was called, by his fond parents, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN JONES, so that there is a good Democratic precedent for laxity, if any exists, in the case of General HEAD. The New England press condemns, in the severest terms, these efforts of the Democrats of New Hampshire to overthrow an election of the people by acts of usurpation, and it is safe to predict that the consummation of this unparalleled political outrage will create in the State a revolution as resistless as next year to sweep absolutely out of sight the last vestige of Democratic power therein.

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The right here reserved of "regulating," includes, in Judge DILLON'S view, the right of fixing rates, so that there was no need to go behind its charter for a justification of the power exercised by the whole State towards it; but he was not content to let the power rest upon that basis alone. To show the *animus* of his decision we quote from the Chicago *Tribune*:

So far as the Burlington and Missouri Railroad was concerned, therefore, the right of the State to fix rates would not affect the general question. But Judge Dillon went back of this to the conditions, and sustained the constitutionality of the Iowa law in general. In that State the railroads were organized, like all other corporations except those of a municipal and purely local character, under a general incorporation act, which confers the right of making contracts, acquiring and transferring property to any amount, and organizations for managing the affairs of the company under its corporate name and capacity. These privileges are granted besides all others possessed by natural persons. It was under this general act that the railroads claimed the *exclusive* privilege of fixing their own rates. This Judge Dillon denies, adhering to the well-established rule that a corporate body can claim nothing not clearly and specifically granted in the act creating it, and denying that the power to make contracts carries with it the *exclusive* right of fixing rates. Judge Dillon is of opinion that a railway possesses a two-fold character, in part public and in part private. With its private character the State has nothing to do, and it is invested with the sanctity of other private property. In its public character, Judge Dillon holds the railroad to be "an improved highway or means of more rapid and commodious communication," and that the State in this regard has a supervisory control not affected by its private ownership. Concerning this view of the case, Judge Dillon says:

"In all civilized countries the duty of providing and preserving safe and convenient highways to facilitate trade and communication between different parts of the State or community, is considered a governmental duty. This may be done by the Government directly or through the agency of corporations created for that purpose. The right of public supervision and control over highways results from the power and duty of providing and preserving them. As to ordinary highways, these propositions are unquestioned."

To this he adds that both National and State Courts have now fixed the status of railroads as public highways in the sense defined above.

BISHOP MCQUAIDE, of Rochester, New York, who is one of the aggressive kind of Catholics, lectured in Cincinnati last week upon education, in the course of which he said:

"The Catholics were accused of trying to break down the American system of public schools. The fact was that the system, it originally was started was a system of religious instruction, but the present tendency was to a system of infidelity. The Catholics were in favor of a return to the early idea, a religious system, and opposed the infidel system. He quoted from George Washington's writings to show that religious instruction was the pillar of the State of last year's Legislature (who is a Democrat, and upon whom will devolve the duty of making up the roll and calling the House to order, when it assembles in June) to assume the right to leave from the roll a sufficient number of Republicans to give the Democrats a majority, on the pretense that the members omitted were not legally elected. But this suggestion raised such a storm of indignant protest that it will probably be abandoned, although some of the Democratic papers of the State still pretend to believe that their party will organize the House. In the mean time, goaded on by their wild desire to retain the power that had been wrested from them by the sovereign verdict of a free election, the Democrats turned their attention to the Senate, in the hope that some means might be discovered to cheat the Republicans out of the control of that body, and thus prevent them from undoing the outrageous gerrymander of the State made last year in the interest of the Democracy. The Senate is composed of twelve members, and at the annual election two districts failed to make a choice, five Democrats and five Republicans being elected. Very soon it was gravely announced that a discovery had been made that would give the Senate to the former, the point being that in the Second district General NATT. HEAD, the Republican candidate, was christened "NATHANIEL," and that the votes cast for him must be considered as blanks, the statute providing that the full christian name must be given; and also that in this district the Prohibitionists voted for a man named ARTHUR DERRICO, of Pittsfield, who is ineligible to the office, and that these votes, too, must be regarded as blanks thereby electing the Democratic candidate. It should be borne in mind that the votes for General HEAD were declared by the moderators of the several towns, and, in accordance with the Constitution, sealed and sent to the Secretary of State, where they remained until such time as the Governor and Council met to count them. The Constitution provides that "the Governor and a majority of the Council shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of such records, and fourteen days before the first Wednesday of June he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen Senators by a majority of votes," following which is a provision for filling vacancies by the House of Representatives in cases where no choice has been had. The duties of the Governor and Council are simply to count the votes as returned by the moderators of the different towns, and determine from the aggregate whether a choice has been made in the several districts. They possess no authority whatever to pass upon the qualifications of the members elected, that being expressly reserved by the Constitution for the body itself. On Monday, however, the Governor and a majority of the Council, being Democrats, rejected the votes for NATT HEAD and declared a man elected *who did not receive a majority of the votes cast*. It is possible that General HEAD may have been christened "NATHANIEL," but it is certain that he has always been known as "NATT." While Adjutant General of the State public documents were always signed by him in that way, his notes and business papers invariably show that signature, and no one ever dreamed of writing his name in any other way. It is plain, therefore, that the requirement of the statute that the full christian name shall be given was met in this case, the intention of the law evidently being to enable each voter to know precisely for whom he is voting, which they undoubtedly did in the instance under reference. Moreover, it is a significant fact that Hon. FRANK JONES, the Democratic Congressman-elect in the Fifth district, was called, by his fond parents, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN JONES, so that there is a good Democratic precedent for laxity, if any exists, in the case of General HEAD. The New England press condemns, in the severest terms, these efforts of the Democrats of New Hampshire to overthrow an election of the people by acts of usurpation, and it is safe to predict that the consummation of this unparalleled political outrage will create in the State a revolution as resistless as next year to sweep absolutely out of sight the last vestige of Democratic power therein.

IT IS not improbable that the son of the late Secretary STANTON, who is a prominent young lawyer of Washington city, will shortly make a reply to General SHERMAN'S bitter criticisms and imputations, in his book, on the great war minister. During the war he served with his father as private secretary, and, it is understood, made memoranda of many important events. One of the reasons of SHERMAN'S unjust treatment of STANTON is probably to be found in the fact that while the latter came at last to represent fully the extreme war and anti-slavery sentiment of the North, the former never represented either. He is not a Republican, to-day, and thinks about as meanly of "an abolitionist" now as he did twenty years ago, when he was an apologist for slavery. He was mortally offended with STANTON'S famous interference with him when he attempted to make easy terms with the rebel State governments at the close of the war, and seems never to have forgiven him for it, though no statesman can doubt that STANTON was right and SHERMAN wrong.

THE conduct of Judge BRIGGS in the trial of the GERDEMANN case, in Philadelphia, has surprised every one who has read or observed the proceedings. He read to the jury, during the trial, an anonymous threatening letter received by him, and his subsequent proceedings seem to have been based upon the conviction that his life was really in danger. He refused to give the attorneys for the defense time to prepare their case; snubbed them at every point; and finally cited them before him to answer for contempt of court because they resented his unusual course; and yet, when the jury announced that they could not agree, he stated that if they had rendered a verdict of guilty he would have set the verdict aside. Since, as is now apparent, he regarded the defendant as innocent, it is a pity he could not have treated the defendant's attorneys with common decency. The bench of Philadelphia has long been greeved by judges who know how to behave themselves, and a lapse of this kind therefore strikes every one with the greater surprise. An undignified judge is a marvel anywhere, and Philadelphia is the last place in which we should have looked for such an example.

THE Episcopal Council of Virginia assembles at Richmond to-day, and will continue in session four days. The Council is the highest ecclesiastical body of its denomination in the State, and its delegates are both clerical and lay. Bishop JOHNS will preside. It is believed that some important questions will arise at this session of the body; but there is no likelihood of much general discussion, as the Episcopalians of Virginia are eminently and almost unanimously conservative, eschewing ritualism and other isms. Bishop CUMMINS' movement has caused some trouble within the past year, during which period two or three Episcopal rectors of the State have withdrawn to follow his teachings. A remarkable proposition in regard to the troubles existing in the Church of the United States has recently been made in the *Southern Churchman*, published in Alexandria, being no less than that, in view of these troubles and the perpetual agitation arising from them, the Episcopal Church of Virginia should separate from all connection with the general body and establish itself as an independent autonomy. It is not at all probable, however, that any such step will be taken, or even seriously considered by the Council.

AN INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.

The New Hampshire Democrats have just perpetrated one of the most outrageous acts of usurpation to be found in the entire history of republican government. At the State election last March, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts and unblushing frauds on their part, the returns showed unmistakably that the Republicans had elected a majority of nine to the House of Representatives. Under ordinary circumstances this would have settled without controversy the whole question, but the Democratic leaders, desperately intent upon retaining their clutch on the government of the State, set to work to devise some means whereby the verdict could be set aside. Their first scheme was for the clerk of last year's Legislature (who is a Democrat, and upon whom will devolve the duty of making up the roll and calling the House to order, when it assembles in June) to assume the right to leave from the roll a sufficient number of Republicans to give the Democrats a majority, on the pretense that the members omitted were not legally elected. But this suggestion raised such a storm of indignant protest that it will probably be abandoned, although some of the Democratic papers of the State still pretend to believe that their party will organize the House. 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THE decision of Judge DILLON, of the United States Circuit Court, in the Iowa railroad case, taken in connection with the decision of the United States Supreme Court in a cognate case, his pretty thoroughly settled the question as to the control of both Congress and the State Legislatures over railroad companies.

The Supreme Court holds that the States have the power to regulate railroad traffic within their respective bounds, but cannot obstruct or impede commerce between the several States, Congress having that under its specific control. The only limitation, therefore, upon State legislation, on the subject of railroads, is the power of Congress to regulate commerce between the States, and to establish post roads.

The decision of JUDGE DILLON falls in with this view, and is to the effect that if the general power of a State to "regulate" the railroad companies it may see fit to charter, the case upon which the decision was rendered was that of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, as the lessee of the Burlington and Missouri road, the latter being an Iowa corporation. The Iowa law divides the railroads of the State into three classes, according to their earnings per mile, and limits the charges of each in proportion to these earnings; and the lessee of the Burlington and Missouri road contested the constitutionality of the act, and denied the right of the State to put *any* limitation upon its charges.

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

New York is taking a State census.

Place aux dames! Out of the 478 pupils of the Boston University, 102 are women.

The crooked whisky men are still making "rye" faces and crying seizerism.

Immense beds of kaolin, of the finest quality, have just been discovered in Nevada.

Japan is still progressing. It has savings banks, postoffices, telegraphs and embezzlements.

There are said to be seven hundred thousand matrons in the order of Patrons of Husbandry.

It is calculated that over five hundred vessels will lie at the Upper Lakes' ports this season.

Secretary Fish has just entered upon his seventh term as President of the Society of the Cincinnati.

There is evidently going to be a good deal of ink spilled about General Sherman's Memoirs.

The President of Mexico has presented to Congress a bill for the compulsory education of children.

A new enemy of Brooklyn has appeared. This time it is bankruptcy instead of the church caterpillar.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is going to call another Pan-Anglican Synod in 1877. It's his hobby.

There are now in this country fifteen universities in which colored students are receiving instructions.

"A brilliant villain" is what the dull villain who edits the Norfolk *Virginian* calls General Sherman.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company has made an important cut off in its line—editorial passes, namely.

The Decatur, Ill., Rolling mill Company has closed, and it is said will remove their machinery to Kansas City, Mo.

A Chicago dairyman claims to have made over two thousand dollars clear from one cow last year. Well, well!

The female suffrage women have determined to stump Iowa, the next State where the question will be voted on.

At the Iowa Episcopal Convention which is to meet next Tuesday, another attempt will be made to elect a bishop.

New York papers say that never in the history of that city were there so many stores to let on Broadway as now.

New discoveries of quicksilver and cinnibar are raising the wildest excitement in Contra Casta county, California.

The area of the known American fields of workable coal is constantly extending as surveys are pushed into the wild regions.

Three large parties of wealthy excursionists from the East are scouring Missouri and adjacent parts, with a view to making investments.

A single mill in Minnesota sawed three million feet of lumber last month. At this rate there will soon be nothing to saw. Let's all plant a tree.

Speaking of education, why not pension those who have devoted their lives to teaching in the public schools, when age or disease lays them by?

The Grand Trunk line of Canada has ordered 7,000 tons of steel rails from the Rensselaer Iron works at Troy, instead of from British sources.

After Bunker Hill on June 17th, still another centennial looms up for Boston on July 3d, the anniversary of Washington's assuming command of the army.

The "International Association for protecting fish and game," holds its first meeting in New York to-day. Every State in the Union should be represented.

To-day counsel in the Tilton-Beecher business will commence summing up, and the general unloveliness of both parties will still triumphantly demonstrated.

An "æsthetic club" is to be organized in New York, to be composed of ladies and gentlemen possessing æsthetic natures. Let them take warning from Brooklyn.

"Beautiful May!" In Northwestern Illinois, yesterday morning, they had to break the ice in the open-air troughs before their cattle and horses could drink.

Look to your domestics. From arrests recently made in New York, it appears that the servant girls of that city have, to a large extent, been co-operating with burglars.

John Bright doesn't take much stock in long words. The most effective passage in one of his recent speeches contains more than seventy-five per cent. of monosyllables.

In the new order of city household architecture, the kitchens are placed at the top of the dwellings. This is in consequence of the introduction of safe and noiseless elevators.

The Concord Centennial Ode of James Russell Lowell, published in the June *Atlantic*, is a very noble and spirited effort, and contains some of the best lines he has ever written.

The South Australia wheat report shows that there will be 200,000 tons of surplus wheat. About 45,000 tons have already been exported, and the balance is all ready for shipment.

Orrin Shipman wants Victoria Woodhull to come and start a community "of the right stamp" on his Valcour Island property, where the free-lovers' recent experiment failed.

Staten Island is fast becoming the great center of the Eastern lager beer manufacturing interests. It has eight breweries, which annually manufacture $1,850,000 worth of beer.

A well authenticated case where whisky saved a man's life has occurred in New York. One of the

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 19, 1875.

At the meeting of the American Social Science Association, lately held in Detroit, Elisur Wright read a paper in favor of cheap insurance for the benefit of the poor, especially for laborers who can carry but a small policy at a low rate of premium. His plan is to do away with the expense of solicitors and to combine the savings bank with life insurance. Mr. Wright acknowledges that insurance now costs too much, and thinks that his combination can be made to work. He illustrates thus: The sum necessary to purchase a policy, paid at one time and not annually, is simply a sum, the interest of which will keep up an annual premium policy equal to the difference between the face of the policy and the said single premium. For example: "If $500 is the single premium of a policy of $1,500, it is because the interest of that $500, discounted a year, will pay in advance the annual premium for $1,000. If you want to invest the $500 in insurance, it is just the same, whether you take the paid-up policy for $1,500 in the insurance company, or take out of it enough to pay the annual premium of $1,000 in the insurance company and deposit the balance in the savings bank, supposing interest the same in both. In either case, if you die within the year, your heirs will have $1,500 at the end of it. But if you live and wish to drop the insurance at the end of the year, it will make a remarkable difference. For the 'paid-up' of $1,500 the life insurance company will, perhaps, give you only $250, and it will do uncommonly well if it gives you as much as $400. From the savings bank you would, of course, get $500, if you had put its principal there."

Nearly all laboring men with families are anxious to own their own homes, and the interest capitalists's and the public generally have in encouraging this tendency is that as soon as a man becomes a properly holder, he becomes a conservative, and the communistic radicalism that so freely develops itself among workingmen, is thus rapidly eradicated.

The chief objection to making loans to such men by which they would greatly shorten the process of becoming their own landlords, is the danger of the lender having to foreclose in case of his death. A savings bank having a life insurance function, would remove this objection.

The idea here advanced is not a new one, but has been in operation in this city in the case of the Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Company, and also in case of the Mutual Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company, and it is a matter of regret that these companies have seen fit to let this special feature of their system fall into comparative disuse. We know of at least one capitalist in this city who, in making loans on real estate to workers on moderate circumstances, compels the borrower to take a life insurance policy sufficient to cover their loan, so that, in case of their death, he may not be compelled to foreclose and leave the family without a homestead.

Professor Wright is well known in insurance circles as an eminent actuary, and a champion of mutual insurance companies as against stock life companies. Yet in his address at Detroit he is compelled to bear witness to the superiority in practice of the latter plan. On this subject we quote the following paragraph:

"In theory, a purely mutual life insurance company is the cheapest. And if equitable surrender values were calculated so as to hold the managers to as strict and close a responsibility as those of a savings bank to its depositors, there would be no difficulty with it, but the necessary agency expenses. A purely mutual company, to be safe, must have a large body of co-insurers. To obtain them it must employ soliciting agents. This involves a very serious expense, besides some other objections. Out of about $9,000,000 now annually received by the life insurance companies of this country, in premiums, about $17,000,000 goes for working expenses, of which at least $6,000,000 is for agency or solicitation expenses. When so many men have so large an interest in the accession of premiums, the risk of fraudulent insurance or unhealthy subjects, is, of course, increased. But, solicitation cannot be dispensed with. There is no capital to guarantee the insurance large and strong enough to wait for spontaneous application. If such a capital could be confined to a small profit derived solely from the reduction of mortality experience and interest margins, and the insurance itself within the normal cost of the risks, avoiding agency expenses, insurance would be, in many cases, what it is now in any mutual company, and the self insurance, not being burdened with cost of agency, would be as cheap as it is in any other savings bank. This would, in fact, be a savings bank with a life insurance function."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
May 19, 1875.	M.	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	116¼	116¼	116¼	116⅝	116⅛	116¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	124	124	124	124⅛		
5-20's, 1865, reg.	117½	117½	117½	117½		
5-20's, 1864, "	117½	117⅝	117⅝	118		
5-20's, 1865, coup.	118	118	118	118⅛		
5-20's, 1865, new	122¼	122¼	122¼	122⅝		
5-20's, 1867, registered	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾		
5-20's, 1868, "	125½	125½	125½	125½		
10-40's, registered	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛		
10-40's, coupons	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝		
Currency 6's	119½	119½	119½	119½		
New 5 per cents, 1891	116	116	116	116		
Western Union Tel.	97½	97½	97½	97½		
Quicksilver	16	16	17	17	16¾	
Pacific Mail	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	30	
Panama	142	142	143	143		
Adams Express	104	104	104	104		
Wells, Fargo Express	98	98	98	98		
American Express	53½	53½	53½	53½		
U. S. Express	51	51	51	51		
Pacific Mail	30	30	30	30		
New York Central	104½	104½	104½	104½		
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾		
Do preferred	39	39	39	39		
Harlem	134	134	134	134		
Do preferred	134	134	134	134		
Michigan Central	67	67	67	67		
Michigan Southern	67	67	67	67		
Illinois Central	103	103	103	103		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93	93	93	93		
Chicago & Northwest	39½	39¾	39¾	39¾		
Do preferred	61	61	61	61		
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	
St. Paul, common	30	30	30	30		
Do preferred	61	61	61	61		
Wabash, common	9¾	10	10⅛	10	9¾	
Fort Wayne	116	116	116	116	116	
Ohio & Mississippi	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾		
United States Trust	110	110	110	110		
Harlem	134				134	
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	25½	25½	25½	25½		
Iron Mountain	22	22	22	22		
Boston & Albany	35½	35½	35½	35½		
South Carolina, Asp'd	3	3	3	3		
North Carolina, 6's	33	33	33	33		
Missouri 6's	102	102	102	102		

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50¾	
Reading, sales	53¾	
United Co's. of N. Jersey, sales	130	
Oil Creek	10¾	10¾
Lehigh Valley	61¾	
Allegheny Valley	97	
Central Transportation	15½	
Empire do	33	
Penna. Railroad	50¾	50¾

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 116¼.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper at 7@9 per cent.

STERLING

Quiet at 483½ for sixty days and 489¼ for sight.

GOLD

Strong, advancing to 116¾, closing at 116¾. Borrowing rates 1@3 per cent.; loans also made flat and at the close 2 per cent. for carrying. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $290,000. Clearings $44,000,000. Customs receipts $357,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong. Railroad mortgages quiet but firm. State bonds quiet. The stock market was steady at the opening and soon after became firm for the general list and prices advanced from ¼@1 per cent., which is the chief advance in Lake Shore. Later on the whole market became weak under the influence of Erie, and prices declined from ¼@2¾ per cent., with the greatest decline in the last named stock. The other active stocks were Lake Shore, Wabash, Pacific Mail and Western Union Telegraph.

An informal call has been made for a meeting of Erie stockholders next Saturday and a tunnel current on the street that a one pound injunction is contemplated against the directors, restraining the sale or pledge on mortgage of the coal property of the road to raise money to pay the June interest, and secondly, restraining payment of the June interest on the bonds issued in the contest versy with McHenry and the London Banking Association.

Stocks, at the close, were irregular and feverish with prices generally nearer to the lowest than the highest point. The marked decline in Erie to-day had an unsettling influence on prices. The greatest decline in late dealings was in Panama, which dropped from 143 to 141. Wabash was conspicuously weak, and declined from 10 to 9¾. Erie closed at 25¾, the two extremes of the day being 27¾ and 27¾. There was some discrepancy in the various telegrams about the closing prices of the stock in London, some quoting it at 28¼ and others at 28¾, nevertheless the transactions amounted to 277,000 shares, of which 60,000 were Pacific Mail, 31,000 Western Union, 15,000 Northwestern, 14,000 Rock Island, 11,000 Erie, 9,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 13,000 Wabash and 7,000 Panama.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Canton	64	Do preferred
Cleveland	93	Do preferred
Quicksilver	17¾	Do preferred
Adams Express	103½	Chicago & Alton
Wells-Fargo Ex	98½	Terre Haute
American Express	53¾	Do preferred
U. S. Express	51	Chicago & Alton
Pacific Mail	30¼	Do preferred
New York Central	104½	Ohio & Mississippi
Erie	25¾	Chic., Col. &
Do preferred	39	Burlington & Q
Harlem	134	Lake Shore
Do preferred	134	C. C. & I. C
Mich. Central	67	Illinois Central
Cleveland & Pitts.	93½	Mil. & St. Paul
Northwestern	38¾	Union Pacific st'k
Do preferred	35	Central Pacific b'ds
Rock Island	103¾	Union Pacific land
N. J. Central	106½	Del. & Lack
St. Paul	30¾	Del. & Hud. C

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 116¾.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper at 7@9 per cent.

STERLING

Quiet at 483½ for sixty days and 489¼ for sight.

GOLD

Strong, advancing to 116¾, closing at 116¾. Borrowing rates 1@3 per cent.; loans also made flat and at the close 2 per cent. for carrying. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $290,000. Clearings $44,000,000. Customs receipts $357,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong. Railroad mortgages quiet but firm. State bonds quiet. The stock market was steady at the opening and soon after became firm for the general list and prices advanced from ¼@1 per cent., which is the chief advance in Lake Shore. Later on the whole market became weak under the influence of Erie, and prices declined from ¼@2¾ per cent., with the greatest decline in the last named stock. The other active stocks were Lake Shore, Wabash, Pacific Mail and Western Union Telegraph.

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GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	124½	5-20's, 1867	121
5-20's, 1862	121½	5-20's, 1868	124½
5-20's, 1864	119	New 5's	116¾
5-20's, 1865	120¾	Currency 6's	124¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	102	Virginia, old	34
Tennessee, old	36½	N. Carolina, old	34
Tennessee, new	36½	N. Carolina, new	32
Virginia, new	34		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, May 20, 1875. }

The state of affairs in trade circles to-day, while generally satisfactory, was not materially changed from the condition formerly reported. There was a fairly active trade in most circles and the aggregate volume of transactions was somewhat in excess of that at the opening of the week. Grain was tolerably active, wheat being nominal, corn easier and active, and oats firm and somewhat higher. Flour is steady with an active demand. Hay was firm and somewhat advanced. Country produce was moderately active with butter slightly easier, eggs a shade lower, and potatoes firmer but unchanged. Provisions were steady with a good trade, lard being a shade easier. Groceries are steady without important change.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,741	9,309	19,151
Wheat, bush	1,102	695	1,797
Cheese, lbs	183	333	516
Corn, bush	16,304	13,335	24,639
Wheat, bush	9,886	8,799	18,685
Barley, bush	4,560	2,445	6,945
Rye, bush	1,041	1,000	1,941
Oats, bush	14,219	15,183	29,402
Butter, pkgs	332	283	615
Bacon, lbs	7,563	15,539	23,102
Bacon, tcs	1,395	1,000	2,395
Potatoes, bush	14,853	12,202	27,455
Hay, bales	2,473	1,554	4,027

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market for grain was active today, and transactions were liberal in corn and oats. Receipts are still liberal, having been only 58,542 bushels for the week ending to-day.

Wheat is showing some signs of approaching activity, and holds rs of red winter seem more disposed to offer their stock for sale. Receipts were 695 bushels for the week. Quotations are wholly nominal, owing to the absence of transactions. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white wheat at $1 40@1 45; Ohio and Illinois do at 1 40@1 45; Ohio and Illinois amber at 1 38@1 40; Ohio and Pennsylvania red, white at 1 35@1 38; choice spring wheat rules nominally at 1 18@1 20. Corn is firmer to-day, and sales active at 75@76c; but not quotably lower; receipts for the past week were 14,335 bushels. We noted sales of shelled as follows: 1 car yellow, in elevator, 86c; 1 car do, 88c; 3 cars 3 0 ♂ mixed, on Duquesne's track, at 74c; do, on private terms; we quote shelled at 75@76c for yellow; 68@72c for high mixed; 68@70c for low mixed. We quote ear at 72@86c for prime yellow; 84@88c for mixed; sales were made of 1 car yellow at 86c on track; 1 car mixed at 75c on track. Oats were active and stronger with an advance of about ¼@½c on former rates; receipts for the past week were 15,183 bushels. Sales were made largely on the Allegheny Valley track, where they were worth nearly as much as in elevator. We note sales of 1 car mixed in sacks, on track, at 74@75c; 1 car do, in bulk, on track, 74c; 1 car do, in sacks, at 74c; 2 cars do, in bulk, on track, 73c; 1 car do, in sacks, 73c; 1 car mixed, on track, 71c. The market closed firm, at 74@75c per bushel for mixed, and 76@77c for No. 2. Rye is firm and offered and refused on 'Change to-day. Rye was strong with a good demand. Receipts for the past week were 1,800 bushels. We note sales of 1 car prime at $1 22@73 sacks do at $1 20. We quote at 1 18@1 22 per bushel. Barley is entirely nominal; receipts for the past week were 2,445 bushels. Consumers do not invest directly. Jobbing prices for corn and oats rules 2@3c above quotations.

MILLSTUFF—The market for flour is steady. The feeling in transactions of round lots is somewhat easier, and offered inferior grades are weak. Receipts were 9,309 bbls for the past week; 9,741 bbls the week previous. We note sales of 200 bbls spring wheat flour at $5 20; 100 bbls red winter wheat flour at $6 15; 100 bbls white extra at $6 50. We quote the following prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 spring wheat flour at 5 75@6 00; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 @; red wheat flour $5 40; in sacks 20c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading brands are firm and unchanged, as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat $6 00@6 75; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $5 25@5 75; self-rising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $5 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 75; oatmeal $3 50@3 00.

HAY—The market is firm and somewhat advanced. Receipts for the past week were 1,550 bales. We note sales of 2 cars No. 1 hay at $23 00; 3 cars do at $24 00. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $23 00@24 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $20 00@22 00; upland prairie $17 00@19 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $25 00@27 00. Loose hay is selling at $20 00@22 00 for No. 1; $18 00@20 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—The market is steady with a little more feeling in bran. We note sales of 1 car bran at 80 ₱ cwt.; middlings at 85 ₱ cwt.; chopped feed $1 05@1 75 ₱ cwt.; oil meal $1 60@2 00 ₱ cwt.

MALT—The market is quiet. We quote at $1 20@1 35 ₱ bushel for Western; Pittsburgh malt is quoted at $1 45@1 50 ₱ bushel.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Receipts have fallen off slightly, being 605 barrels during the past week. For choice sound apples the market is firm and active at $3 25@3 50; prime $2 75@3 00; any quantities below prime are in no favor and meet with slow sale at $1 50@2 00.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is unchanged and rather quiet. We quote at 50@55c ₱ gallon in kegs, for prime; 65@75c for choice.

BEANS—The market is steady. We quote prime white navy at $1 90@2 00 ₱ bushel; medium at $1 85@1 90; common at 1 70@1 80.

BUTTER—The market is slowly settling down to a more healthful, legitimate character, although it gained a little strength to-day. Rolls are scarce, as packers fear to ship in that shape, owing to the uncertainty of the weather. The week's receipts by rail were 283 packages. We quote choice at 25@26c; prime new, solid packed 20@24c; poor to medium grades are not wanted and are a drag in this market at a range of 16@18c.

CHEESE—The supply of last year's cheese is nearly exhausted and prices are steady at 16½ @17c ₱ lb for Ohio factory; New York factory 17@17½c; Switzer 16@17c ₱ lb; Limburger 12@13c. We quote ear at 17@18c for good to prime yellow; 14@16c for mixed; sales were made of 1 car yellow at 16c on track; 1 car mixed at 15c on track. Hats were active and stronger with an advance of about ½@1c on former rates; receipts for the past week were 15,183 bushels. Sales were made largely on the Allegheny Valley track, where they were worth nearly as much as in elevator. We note sales of 1 car white oats in sacks, on track, at 74@75c; 1 car do, in bulk, on track, 74c; 1 car do, in sacks, at 74c; 2 cars do, in bulk, on track, 73c; 1 car mixed, on track, 71c. The market closed firm, at 74@75c per bushel for white, and 76@77c for No. 2. Rye is firm and offered and refused on 'Change to-day. Rye was strong with a good demand. Receipts for the past week were 1,800 bushels. We note sales of 1 car prime at $1 22@73 sacks do at $1 20. We quote at 1 18@1 22 per bushel. Barley is entirely nominal; receipts for the past week were 2,445 bushels. Consumers do not invest directly. Jobbing prices for corn and oats rules 2@3c above quotations.

EGGS—The market for flour is steady. The feeling in transactions of round lots is somewhat easier, and offered inferior grades are weak. Receipts were offered freely by country holders. Receipts are 9,230 bbls for the past week; 9,731 bbls the week previous. We note sales of 200 bbls spring wheat flour at $5 20; 100 bbls red winter wheat flour at $6 15; 100 bbls white extra at $6 50. We quote the following prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 spring wheat flour at 5 75@6 00; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 @; red wheat flour $5 40; in sacks 20c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading brands are firm and unchanged, as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat $6 00@6 75; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $5 25@5 75; self-rising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $5 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 75; oatmeal $3 50@3 00.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1875.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The publishers of our ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE, in the East, having discontinued its publication, we shall be unable to furnish it to subscribers hereafter. We ask the indulgence of our patrons, in this matter, for the reason that the failure is wholly beyond our control.

MR. BECK, of Kentucky, says that if ALLEN carries Ohio at the next October election, for Governor, "all hell cannot keep him from being elected President." It would not, certainly, if it could.

THERE is always a Bourbon to turn the spit when another Bourbon is to be roasted. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* requests THURMAN to remember that it is necessary to be a statesman first, and a candidate for the Presidency afterwards.

THE new law regulating the protection of trade marks throughout the German Empire has just gone into effect. Citizens of the United States can get protection for the whole of Germany for their trade-marks, names, firm names, etc., by applying to the Commercial Court at the city of Leipsic.

OREGON is at present receiving from six to seven hundred immigrants, farmers, mechanics, tradesmen, and other classes of industrious people, every week. This is partly an overflow from California's immense influx of population, and partly a direct and original current from the Atlantic and Mississippi Valley States.

EVEN the New York *World*, referring to its Democratic friends in the Assembly of that State, finds itself compelled to say: "Regretfully we withold our denial that numerous members of the present Legislature have made themselves as merchantable as tea and sugar." That is to say, like every other Legislature of similar political complexion, it has proved itself, during the past session, a model of corruption and rascality.

QUEEN VICTORIA is a thrifty matron, with a keen regard for siller. Some time ago she purchased Miss THOMPSON'S famous battle-picture, "The Roll Call," and it has ever since been on exhibition in London at a shilling a head, the receipts having reimbursed her for the purchase money with about fifty thousand per cent. in addition. Her Majesty is reported to be greatly elated over the brilliant success of this financial stroke.

WHENEVER a wrong-doer feels the stringent effects of the law upon him, he is sure the law must be unconstitutional. We are not therefore surprised to hear that the whisky thieves in St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee propose to test the constitutionality of the Internal Revenue law. Out of the millions they have filched from the Government, they can afford to give the lawyers a few thousands to secure themselves a little delay.

THE committee appointed to examine candidates for the office of Mine Inspector for the Middle and Lower districts of Luzerne county, has concluded its labors, and nominated as the successful candidates THOMAS M. WILLIAMS for the Middle or Wilkesbarre district, and THOMAS D. JONES for the Lower or Hazelton district. The appointment is for five years. The former candidate is a Republican, and the nineteen candidates for these inspectorships, ten of whom passed very creditable examinations.

LATE reports from the West indicate the return of the grasshopper plague. Special dispatches to the Chicago *Tribune* from Missouri and Kansas say these troublesome pests have reappeared in multitudinous numbers in some portions of those States. Their size is from that of a flea to that of a house-fly. What they may do in their further career is a matter of apprehension and conjecture. Their course is said to be southeasterly, and their progress to extend not beyond the prairie regions. Were southern as wished for, in the hope that it may check their destructive career.

MR. DORMAN B. EATON read a paper before the Social Science Association at Detroit upon Civil Service Reform, in which he attributed its failure to the fact that it undertook too much. As to its future prospects, he thought it would again be put in operation *when the people wanted it*, and not before, which is the most sensible conclusion in the whole paper. Many measures, wise in themselves, have failed, because undertaken too soon, and this is one of them. In a popular government, what the people want they generally get, and what they do not want they will not have, be it ever so commendable from an abstract point of view.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR is out in a letter recommending JOHN W. GARRETT, of the Baltimore and Ohio road, as the Democratic candidate for President. He urges that as an "anti-monopoly" candidate, GARRETT would be very strong. This idea is simply ridiculous. GARRETT'S road is as much a monopoly as any other road wherever it is freed from competition. He ran the Washington branch for many years as a relentless monopoly, and he fights other railroads, out West, not to break down monopolies, but because he cannot, otherwise, get business for his road. If he could drive off competition he would be as greedy a monopolist as ever was born.

FROM a compilation of crop reports made up from statements by competent parties at 150 points in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, we draw the conclusion that from one quarter to one third of the crop of winter wheat has been killed, but this has been nearly offset by the increased number of acres sown, and the quantity of spring wheat will, if everything is favorable henceforth, bring the whole production up to that of an average crop. About one quarter of last year's crop still remains in the hands of the farmers. No considerable quantity of wheat ground is reported as having been plowed. The amount of corn being put in this year greatly exceeds that of last year.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Times*, writing from Rome, says that all through Italy public opinion is daily becoming more and more favorable to having elementary instruction carried on exclusively in the municipal schools. This means the destruction of the old system of teaching (with reading, writing, and arithmetic) the Roman Catholic catechism, with the supervision of the priest. What is clamored for by the Catholics of New York and other cities of this country, under the title of "parochial schools," is what has been tried and is now condemned by the Italians. This, certainly, should operate as an incitement to us to keep, at all hazards, the inculcation of sectarian dogmas out of our public schools.

EVIDENCES continue to accumulate that the winter wheat crop of the West looks a hundred per cent. better to-day than it did a month ago. The Toledo *Blade* says:

> A friend who has been habitually a close observer of the crops, and especially of wheat, during a period of thirty years at least, came in town this week from Swanton, Ohio. His judgment is, as it has been since March, that those farmers who permitted their wheat fields to remain undisturbed, and resisted the suggestion to plow them over for spring crops, have acted for the better part—and that it is not improbable that the wheat harvest in 1875 in North-western Ohio may reach three-fourths of a crop. He maintains that you are unable to form a judgment approaching accuracy, regarding the prospects of winter wheat before about the close of May—the most important month for the wheat crop then intervenes between seed-time and harvest.

ONE by one the ancient institutions of monarchical Europe are becoming Americanized. The latest illustration of the spread of Yankee ideas is found in England, where our system of cheese and butter factories has been introduced, with a rapid growth of popular favor. It is only a year or two ago since the experiment was commenced, but, although at first worked under many difficulties, it has proved eminently successful. Several factories, which utilize the milk of from three hundred to five hundred cows, belonging to fifty or sixty small proprietors, are now in full operation; the cost of production, it is said, being only about half what it was under the old plan. The system is represented as likely to spread over the entire Kingdom.

THE first session of the Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church was held in 1873, and consisted of one bishop, six clergymen "then laymen. The second, held in " of two bishops, fifteen ministers and thirty-eight lay deputies, representing eleven parishes, with a membership of from twelve to fifteen hundred communicants. The third, now in session at Chicago, has as its members two bishops, forty minsters, thirty-five parishes, and seventy lay deputies, who represent four thousand communicants, as officially reported to the council. These parishes include four in New York State; one at Newark, New Jersey; five in Philadelphia; one at Put-in-Bay, Ohio; eight in Illinois, of which five are in Chicago; one each at Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Louisville, Peoria (Illinois); besides several in Minnesota and Colorado, etc.

LIVING TOO FAST.

Mr. W. R. GREGO, in a recent lecture in London, complained that the people of this age are living at too fast a gait; and events daily happening show that the complaint is well founded. We need go no further, in illustration, than to cite the late case of the Schiller, wrecked on the Scilly Isles, with a loss of nearly 400 lives.

This vessel was new, substantial, well-appointed, well-officered, and in all respects as safe as an ocean steamer can possibly be. There seems to have been no lack of skill on the part of its commander, and he died like a brave man, at his post. He did not lack courage or ability; and, but for one thing, he would be blameless. He was unduly anxious to make a short trip, and he drove his vessel along through the fog solely because, to lie by and wait for the fog to clear off, might make his trip a long one and so bring down upon his head the censure of his employers. It did not matter to him whether his trip occupied ten, twelve or twenty days; but the public will travel only on the fast vessels, and ship-owners naturally expect their captains to earn a record of swiftness for the vessels they command.

The Schiller, when abreast of the Scilly Isles, had been nine days out, and the log had enveloped her for several days. The captain had not been able to take an observation for some time, and was by no means sure of his reckoning. He felt the necessity for caution, and therefore ordered the engineers to slow the vessel down to half speed. This fact is conclusive as to the fear he felt about the situation of his ship, and he satisfied his conscience by showing that slight degree of caution. It is easy to say, after the event has happened, that he should have stopped altogether; but every passenger on his ship would have growled at him for keeping them back, and his employers would have rebuked him for failing to bring the vessel in within the customary time. He knew what he had to expect, in that event; and he took his chances of shipwreck to avoid being regarded as slow.

Now, ship-owners care for the speed of their vessels only because travelers insist upon going as fast as possible. So long as passengers insist upon taking across the ocean in ten days, and seek for the fast rather than for the safe lines of steamers, just so long will speed be exacted by vessel-owners from those to whom the command of their steamers is entrusted. The cause, therefore, which lies back of these ocean disasters, is the hurry and eagerness of the traveling public to get across the ocean in the shortest possible time.

Why people are so anxious to do such things in a hurry, is enough to puzzle a philosopher to explain. It can matter but little to the bulk of those who go to Europe for pleasure whether the journey occupies ten or twelve days. The two days cannot possibly incommode them much, and if, by the delay, they insure their safety, they should surely prefer that to every other consideration. It is certainly better to be landed safely two days behind time than to go to the bottom of the ocean without a moment's warning.

Somebody has given it as the characteristic of the average American that he wants to do everything in twenty minutes. He has no faith in anything that requires patience or caution. But he is not alone in this desire to live his life in a hurry. The high-pressure system of existence is as prevalent in Europe as here, so much so that philosophers like Mr. GREGO, are compelled to cry out "we are going at too fast a gait." We sacrifice safety to speed upon the ocean, and calm contentment to lev rish excitement upon land. The prudent, cautious, patient man is "slow." He is an "old fogy." Life consists in haste and hurry, and enjoyment in high living and excitement. The way to enjoy your self is to crowd twenty years into ten. If you can cross the American continent in six days, and put a girdle round the earth in eighty, why, you have seen the world, and are ready for something more difficult. This is the prevalent spirit, and while it continues, ocean vessels will be crowded to their utmost speed, and every now and then, as in the case of the Schiller, one will founder and another will be wrecked, with the sacrifice of their precious freight of human lives. Truly, "we are going at too fast a gait," when our senseless hurry costs us such a price.

THE CENTENNIAL.

When the Centennial celebration was first proposed, to take place in Philadelphia in 1876, there was but little encouragement extended to the proposition outside of that city. New York was jealous and selfish, and the rest of the country, excepting, perhaps, New England, seemed to take but little interest in the matter.

It was admitted generally that there should be a fitting celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence made in 1776, and no one could say a word against the propriety of celebrating that event upon the spot where it occurred. But while no objection urged that the celebration should be confined to one day, and to a few simple ceremonies of commemoration, another insisted that there should be a national instead of an international fair, and another that Philadelphia was undertaking too big a task and at too great an expense. Other objections were also pressed; but all this opposition found its inspiration in jealousy of Philadelphia and a fear that a grand rally of the nation at that place in 1876 would serve to build it up at the expense of its competitors. Hence the cause of the Centennial Exposition dragged along slowly for a long time after it was set on foot. Congress indorsed it, but in a half-hearted way, and refused to make any appropriation in its behalf; and nothing but the strong faith and persistence of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia kept the project from early extinction.

Within a short period, however, all this has changed. The rest of the country has seen that Philadelphia is in earnest; that Pennsylvania means to stand by her; that foreign nations mean to be fully represented at the Exposiion; and that the Centennial celebration is bound to succeed, whether those who have been lagging behind take part in it or not. The moment this fact became apparent, all hostility to the scheme died out. Those who have held back will not suffer themselves to hold back any longer, and the prospect is now encouraging that the whole country will take part in this national event. In view of the participation in the Exhibition of all the leading nations of Europe, it behooves the United States to make the best display possible of its products and capacities, and the indications now are that our people will not come short in that respect.

The recent visit to Philadelphia of the prominent business men of New York to inspect the preparations making for the Exhibition, is one of the healthy signs, in this regard, and the result of their visit has been to enlist their earnest efforts in its behalf. It is now plain that New York and Boston, Baltimore and Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, together with the people of every section, will take a deep interest in this grand event of the century, and the Centennial will thus become, what it was designed to be, a National demonstration of our National growth, to be judged of and compared with what Europe can do in the same lines of human effort.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial*, in view of the present discussion concerning the attitude of the Catholic Church towards the public schools, revives the memory of the celebrated debate between ALEXANDER CAMPBELL and Archbishop PURCELL in 1837, upon Catholicism generally, which grew out of a conflict upon the public school question. In 1836 a meeting of the "College of Teachers" was held in Cincinnati, and at the close of an oration on universal education Mr. PURCELL arose, according to a statement made by Mr. CAMPBELL, "and in that Protestant house, and before a Protestant assembly, directly and positively protested against allowing the book which Protestants claim to contain their religion to be used in the schools." The school question is thus an old one in Cincinnati, and is not by any means an original question in these later days. It absorbed public attention more than a generation ago; and although the debate which followed between CAMPBELL and PURCELL was based upon the religious differences between Catholicism and Protestantism, it had its origin in a conflict over the primary question whether the Bible should or should not be used in the public schools.

We do not care to enter upon the history of that debate; but there was one incident in connection with it which deserves to be recalled, as characterizing one of the parties to it. Mr. CAMPBELL, upon the last day of the debate, we think, cited a quotation from BELLARMINE, which he had found in some other work, and gave the volume and page of BELLARMINE from which the extract was taken. Bishop (he was not then an Archbishop) PURCELL at once sent for *his* edition of BELLARMINE (which was published in Latin), and called E. D. MANSFIELD as an expert, to translate the passage cited by Mr. CAMPBELL. Turning to the volume and page given by Mr. C., as containing the extract he had quoted, Mr. MANSFIELD translated its contents, and satisfied the audience that no such quotation as Mr. CAMPBELL had made was to be found there.

So far, the victory was with Bishop PURCELL. It was the last day of the debate, and the Bishop made the most of his triumph. Mr. CAMPBELL did not take the pains, or had not the opportunity, of comparing the edition presented by his opponent with the edition from which his authority quoted, and he accordingly submitted to what he could not help. Subsequently, however, he ascertained that the edition from which *he* had quoted was a different one from that which Bishop PURCELL presented to Mr. MANSFIELD for translation, and differed, as nearly all editions do, in the paging of the volumes. The extract he had quoted *was* contained in BELLARMINE, but it was upon a different page of Bishop PURCELL'S edition. The latter, therefore, was guilty of the trick of substituting a different edition for the purpose of convicing his opponent of a false citation.

In the edition of the debate issued by Mr. CAMPBELL there was a complete exposure of this trick, and to all the readers of that volume, the Bishop of Cincinnati appeared in a very equivocal, not to say dishonest, position; but in the edition issued by Bishop PURCELL, (each party to the debate is sued his own report of it,) *no reference whatever was made to this exposure.* The Catholic readers of the debate were left to infer that Mr. CAMPBELL had made a false quotation from BELLARMINE, when, in fact, his quotation was scrupulously correct.

From this one fact we glean the true character of the two combatants. Mr CAMPBELL, conscious that he was right in his quotation, but unable to verify it, at the moment, waited until he *was* able, and then made all the facts known. Bishop PURCELL, on the other hand, was content to let the trick stand, as he had practiced it. He never, by act or word, acknowledged the correctness of Mr. CAMPBELL'S quotation; but, having shown that that quotation was not to be found upon the page cited by his opponent in *his* edition of the quoted authority, left his readers and his hearers to imbibe the falsehood that such a quotation was not to be found in that authority at all. Political disputants sometimes descend to such tricks as this; but, while it was characteristic, it was hardly worthy of the man afterwards elevated to the Archbishop's office for his ecclesiastical zeal.

ATTENTION has been called, by the financial journals of the country, to the fact that the credit of the United States, in Europe, is lower than that of several Euro¸ean governments which have a less substantial basis of credit than our government has.

Of the fact, itself, there can be no question. The United States Government has paid off two national debts, and has never defaulted in the payment of either interest or principal, when due; yet European nations which *have* so defaulted, and have scarcely a tithe of our resources, are able to borrow money in every leading market at rates of interest below what we are required to pay. Why is it, then, that a government which has uniformly maintained its credit, is subjected to this discrimination?

The answer to this question is to be found, probably, in the immense number of bonds thrown upon the European market by the various States, as well as by cities and private corporations, and the failure of many of them to maintain their credit. The Southern States are nearly all in default upon their bonds, while a large number of corporations, which have borrowed largely abroad, have failed to meet their payments. Foreign capitalists naturally identify the National Government with the States, and the corporations created under State laws; and the Central Government suffers in its credit through the bad faith of some of its branches. If the National Government was the only American borrower abroad, she could doubtless borrow money at four per cent. as easily as she does now at five; but so long as some of the States behave badly in disregarding their bonded obligations, so long will the credit of the National Government be affected thereby.

APROPOS of the rapid development of the silk industry of the United States, as indicated by the last annual report of the Silk Makers' Association, the remarkable success which has attended the experiment of M. DE BOISSIERE, a French philanthropist, in Kansas, in the manufacture of silk-velvet trimmings, is worthy of note. After several years of careful experimenting, under all kinds of conditions, he asserts that in both soil and climate Kansas is as well adapted to this business as the best of the silk districts of France, and expresses himself confident that his factory will grow to be a thing of national importance. Last year, when farming proper in Kansas was almost a total failure, one of his colonists, with only four acres of land to furnish feed for his worms, raised enough silk cocoons to bring him $1,480; and the actual labor was all performed in about two months. The mulberry tree is indigenous to that State, and an acre of land will grow enough to make 40,000 cocoons, worth from $100 to $140. The expense of cultivating the trees and caring for the worms is comparatively nothing, and the product can be readily sold in cocoon shape just as the worms leave it. The success of M. DE BOISSIERE has encouraged quite a number of Kansas farmers to test this new industry the present season, on a limited scale; and, in some localities, operations of considerable magnitude have been commenced. Who knows but that in course of time grasshoppered Kansas may become a "silk center," turning thitherward the $20,000,000 trade in that class of goods which the United States now annually gives to France? It would be a consummation devoutly to be wished.

THE recent marked decline in the tide of immigration to this country has attracted general attention, both at home and abroad. One of the papers read at the Social Science Convention, at Detroit, last week, presents quite an intelligent resume of the falling off, and its causes. It appears that the tide from Europe to the United States was highest in 1854, when the arrivals numbered 427,833. In 1873, they were about 386,000, and in 1874, 260,000. The rule, tersely stated, is that bad times in Europe regularly increase, and bad times in America invariably diminish immigration. In 1872, 50,000 English immigrants came to this country, and a repetition of these figures is expected when times are better. Germany has already sent us more than 2,500,000 of people, and will, no doubt, continue to be our largest source of supply. The laws of the Empire relating to the military service and conscription, together with the prevailing fear of further Continental wars, stimulate emigration more than all other considerations combined. Some authorities place the economic value of each immigrant as settler in the productive power of the country at $1,125. Others consider this too high, and fix it at $800, while other statisticians reach still different results. It is probable that the value of the average unskilled immigrant has somewhat declined of late years, in consequence of the plethora of unemployed labor and the obstinacy with which Irish and other unskilled laborers persist in concentrating themselves in large cities instead of scattering through the country, where agricultural labor is so much wanted. This suggestive aspect of the emigration question is worthy of more complete investigation.

THE Postmaster General has issued the following important order amendatory of one of the regulations of the Postoffice Department by striking out the words, "And the subscription must be for not less than three months," and causing it to read as follows: "A regular subscriber is a person who has actually paid, or undertaken to pay, a subscription price for a newspaper, magazine or other periodical, or for whom such payment has been made or undertaken to be made by some other person. But, in the latter case, such payment must have been made or undertaken with the consent, or at the previous request of the person to whom such newspaper, magazine or periodical is sent. A person to whom any such publication is sent without his consent or request is not a 'regular subscriber' within the meaning of the law, and double transient rates of postage must be charged and collected on such publications before delivery." In a foot note addressed to postmasters Mr. JEWELL says: "Postmasters will observe that by this amendment persons who are subscribers to a newspaper or periodical, as defined in the regulations, are to be regarded as 'regular subscribers' within the intendment of the postal laws, without regard to the length of time of their subscription."

THE declining supremacy of New York in the grain and export trade, is shown by the fact that whereas, in 1868, her proportion of the grain export trade was 59 per cent., it was, in 1873, only 51 per cent., or but little more than half. This indicates a steadily declining proportion, and as it is still going on, it must, for the current year, be under 50 per cent. Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore are gradually taking the grain trade away from her, and all that she can do to prevent it will not put off the evil day. Her present policy is to reduce canal tolls, so as to attract grain to New York on cheap rates of transportation; but navigation has not yet been resumed on the lakes; the ice still clogs the harbor of Buffalo; and canal transportation cannot be actively resumed before June 1st. The canal season will consequently be a short one; and shippers naturally prefer the railroads, which are always open.

As an evidence of the fact cited above, we clip the following from the Philadelphia *North American:*

> "Freights from Philadelphia to Liverpool are in excellent supply and at paying rates, so that steamer cargoes are engaged ahead and space is in demand, a fact that shows the permanent and reliable business built up by the regular and quick trips of our American line. The decline in the domestic export trade at New York does not seem to affect our own Liverpool business."

THE April returns of the foreign commerce of New York, as published in the city papers of Thursday, show a more marked decline in the importations than for any previous month of the year, the total landed only just turning the round sum of thirty millions, falling ten and three-quarter millions below the corresponding figures for last year. The exports for the month show an increase of three and a half millions in specie, but the outflow of produce and merchandise is less by nearly four millions than for the corresponding month of 1874. During the past ten months of the fiscal year, the importations were $305,188,375, against $325,632,552 for the corresponding period of last year. The merchandise imports for that period were $295,547,943, against $309,550,982 last year. The total exports for the same time amount to $272,019,081, against $282,635,861 during the same period last year. Exclusive of specie, the total stands $217,094,029, against $251,149,287 for 1874. The customs receipts for April were $9,603,067 82, showing an increase over the same month last year of $7,317 11, notwithstanding the heavy decline in the importations. The total collections for the past ten months amount to $94,043,899, against $94,154,431 during the corresponding period last year.

THE New York *Bulletin* accounts for the scarcity of wheat shipments from West to East at this time by alleging that winter wheat, since the reports of the injury to the growing crop became prevalent, has been gathered up by the "bulls" and is held in Western markets for the advance which they think is sure to come. The abundance of money at all the money centers has enabled them to borrow freely and to carry the stock forward into summer, when they expect to reap a new harvest from their hoarded grain. The locking up of this large amount of breadstuffs has contributed largely to the stagnation of business, and thus the abundance of money, instead of promoting a rapid return to prosperity, has aided, for the time being, in obstructing it. We have no particular grudge against these grain speculators; but we shall not cry if they get their fingers burnt.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

It is said a tack factory is to be established at Fallston, Pa.

The wool hat industries of Reading will resume work on June 1st.

The Beaver Falls, Pa., cutlery works is running full force, with large orders ahead.

The Milton, Pa., iron company is running its rolling mill regularly, having orders for all the work it can do.

The Harrisburg brick and tile company turn out 13,000 bricks per day, and have contracts to furnish 1,200,000.

Most of the slate quarries and factories at Slatington, Pa., have resumed operations, and a brisk summer trade is anticipated.

The Tiffin, O., shoe factory which started up three years ago on a small scale, now employs sixty hands, and turns out two hundred pairs of shoes every day.

A zinc mine has been discovered and opened in Georges township, this county, which bids fair to develop a new industry in this already wealthy mineral region. An analysis of a small specimen was made in Philadelphia, a short time ago, and pronounced to contain zinc in paying quantities. An assay was also made which showed the richness of the ore that he requested the parties to send him fifty pounds of it, that he might make a more complete and satisfactory test. This was sent on to him last Saturday, and when the result of the assay returns we shall give fuller details of its location and richness, the parties interested, and the probability of its further development.—*Uniontown, Pa., Genius.*

San Francisco puts in a claim to step into the front rank as a manufacturing city, and sets down her aggregate manufactures in the year 1871 at $22,603,475 in value, without including gold and silver refined, and for the year 1874 a total of $67,333,930, an increase of near twenty-five per cent. in three years, of which $3,000,000 is machinery, chiefly for mining purposes. It is claimed that the capital invested in that city in manufacturing industries is over $50,000,000, which renders it clear that she does not hang her hopes of greatness exclusively on commerce, but depends on trade of a more permanent and enduring character. San Francisco occupies an admirable position to become one of the great-est industrial centers in the world, with her access to the cheap labor of China, the superabundance of capital at home, and exhaustless mineral and agricultural resources for the production of raw materials of all desirable kinds.

To go out of blast and shut down entirely is the fixed determination of two iron producing companies in the Lehigh Valley; and looking towards that result, all their contracts for coal were closed up at the beginning of this month, and they are only running their furnaces to finish up. They are buying no more coal at all, and it will be but shortly before what they have in stock is all gone. These companies are the Lehigh Valley, at Catasauqua, and, at Aineyville, the managers of which have grown tired for the present of making iron at a loss of from $3 to $5 per ton; and when they mean to blow out they should go to work and produce a regular supply of coal, could be only partial during this entire year. The uncertainty of the coal supply has thus far made it impossible for manufacturers to make contracts to furnish iron in stated quantities at stated terms, and some of the coal that has come to the furnaces during the season should not have been dirty and inferior in quality that it has served its purpose but poorly.—*Pottsville, Pa., Journal.*

THE cold weather did not kill the grasshoppers. Those of last year died on the western border of Missouri on their way east, but the warm temperature of the past week reveals myriads of their offspring emerging from the ground, apparently waiting the proper time to begin operations. The St Louis *Republican* says that in some localities they disappear after exhibiting themselves for a time, and it's argued they die. Some farmers are trying what they can do to help them off; one drives them into furrows plowed for the purpose, and then covers them up with another furrow; another drives them into heaps and burns them with straw faggots; and another rolls them to death in his field with a common roller. They have appeared in Lincoln county, Missouri, in strong force, but as yet have done no great amount of damage. It is the question of what they will do that causes anxiety among the farmers. The general opinion is that they are so weakened by their long flight from the mountain that they will perish before the summer.

THE financial condition of Spain grows worse and worse every day; its revenue, which was $115,000,000 in 1871, is now but $80,000,000, and its debt, at three per cent., is fully $285,000,000, so that it would take almost the entire revenue to pay the interest on the debt, if that interest were paid, as of course it is not. The war expenses now absorb $75,000,000 annually, or within $5,000,000 of the total revenue, the tunnelling of Hoosac Mountain, when that great idea was started and when even men of science predicted that it would take somewhere about a century to accomplish it. The man may be already living who will live to see the Round the World Railroad in operation.

STATE NEWS.

The editor of the Norristown *Herald* is going to Europe.

Stroudsburg is agitating a railroad from that town to some point on the Lehigh river.

The wife of Dr. Hock, of Meadville, was found dead in her bed on the morning of the 14th inst.

Rev. J. M. McGonigle was last week installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church in Ebensburg.

The First National Bank of Conneautville has just declared its first dividend since the great robbery.

Interior exchanges fear and predict a spring drought. Isn't the present weather sufficient affliction?

A portion of Philadelphia is regaled with pump water filtered through a cemetery containing 15,896 dead bodies.

The Great Council of Red Men has on hand a building fund reported at "1,300 fathoms." Who can fathom the meaning of this?

Mrs. David Snyder, aged about sixty years, residing in Windsor township, Berks county, committed suicide one day last week by hanging herself to a limb of a pine tree.

W. H. Zimmerman, of Franklin, Cambria county, attempted to commit suicide on the 14th inst., by cutting his throat, while laboring under an attack of *delirium tremens*. His wounds are severe, but it is thought he will recover.

A pigeon shooting tournament will take place on the fair grounds at Meadville, Pa., on Wednesday, May 19. All amateur shots are invited to attend. Twelve hundred wild birds will be on hand to furnish targets for the marksmen.

The body of William Friend was found in a grove near Phœnixville, Chester county, on the 13th, with a bullet hole through the breast. He had been out of employment for some time, and, it is supposed, committed suicide.

Last week a madman, of Scranton, pounded the head of his niece into a jelly, but was fortunately arrested before he killed her.—*Ex.* What does a Scranton man do to kill his niece, if pounding her head into a jelly doesn't fetch her?

The wheat crop throughout Mercer county, says the Greenville *Argus*, as far as heard from, promises to be ordinarily good, yet a great many fields are pretty badly frozen out, and others are good and look well, all owing to the way the land lies.

Colonel Samuel Ringwalt died at his residence at Downington, Chester county, on the 13th inst., in his seventy-seventh year. Colonel Ringwalt presided over the first meeting held to protest against the action of Buchanan's administration in the troubles in Kansas.

Two brothers, named John Joel Powers and Stanley Powers, have been convicted of murder in the second degree at Towanda. They killed an old man named Egbert Sickler, in January last, in Asylum township, Bradford county, under circumstances of great brutality.

The Erie *Daily Argus* has made its appearance, and is, typographically and otherwise, a very creditable looking sheet. Erie ought to give two small dailies a good living, but whether the new candidate for favor achieves success or not, the managers promise to make it deserving.

The Chambersburg *Repository* says: We noticed last week, in passing to and from Philadelphia, that while the growing wheat in Cumberland Valley does not look like producing a full crop, it is still much better than is generally supposed. Many fields in Lancaster and Chester counties look like being a total failure, and if any of them produces more than half a crop, they will be scarce.

Joseph Porchy died at his home in Wayne township, near Frenchtown, Crawford county, on the 11th inst., aged one hundred and two years, eight months and twelve days. He was born in the south of France, on August 31st, 1772, and came to America in 1837, having lived in Crawford county nearly ever since. He was married twice, eighty-five years of his life was spent with wives. He leaves six generations to perpetuate his name.

The Carlise *Volunteer* says: The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Shippensburg having appointed assignees, all hopes of it again starting in business are at an end. It is hopelessly insolvent, and scores of men, women and orphan children who confided in it are utterly ruined. For a bank of its capital ($65,000), it is the worst failure we ever heard of. For years the history of its depositors has been a parcelled out to favorites. One man drew out of the bank $10,000 more than the whole capital stock!

The West Chester *Republican* says: "Montgomery and Lancaster counties are poking fun at us because so many individuals have applied for licenses. They do not seem to remember that we have been dry for more than two years, and that like the hero in Will Carleton's poem, we are 'holler clear down to our boots,' and therefore need a great number of dispensers of the 'ardent' to cure that. We hope they have slaked our thirsty throats for a year or so, we will not need so many licenses."

The Conneautville *Courier* says: On the 27th, Alma, a nine year old daughter of Mr. Lewis Wood, of Townville, was so terribly burned as to cause her death on the following day. The little girl and her twin sister were playing in a field back of their father's residence, when the latter's dress caught and the flames fanned by the wind, soon completely enveloped her person. Her sister used every exertion to extinguish the fire without success, before help would reach the little sufferer, her clothing was almost completely burned off, and her body burned to a crisp. Death ended her sufferings seventeen hours after.

The sacred and imposing ceremonies of consecration and conferring the *pallium* upon Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, will take place at the Cathedral, on the 17th of June. The event will be a marked one in the history of Philadelphia. Its like never occurred either in the city or State, and hence the occasion will be as memorable as the consecration of Archbishop Williams was in Boston. Vast numbers of eminent bishops, priests and other ecclesiastics, both from that city and abroad, will be present, and the services will be of a most solemn character. The *pallium*, with which the venerable Archbishop will be invested, is the symbol and mantle of the Good Shepherd.

OHIO NEWS.

The latest way to spell it—"Rye-Sup Uncle WILLIAM."—*Toledo Blade.*

The Ohio Editorial Convention will be held in Columbus on June 3d, a week later than first announced.

One of the students of Wittenburg College, Springfield, had his skull fractured on Monday evening while playing at quoits.

The first white child born on the Western Reserve was Lucy Kingsbury, a daughter of Judge Kingsbury, of Newburg, Cuyahoga county.

Sixteen uncongenial souls will ask release from the tie that binds them to their worser halves at the next term of the Summit county Common Pleas Court.

The sixteenth annual Convention of the Ohio State Sabbath School Union—an andenom inational, unsectarian society—will be held at Newark, commencing Tuesday evening, June 8th, and continuing until the evening of Thursday, June 10th.

The Ottawa County *Reporter* says the Lake Shore Railroad has decided to build lateral branches from Port Clinton to Ottawa City and Marblehead, to reach Lakeside camp grounds, the stone quarries and the limit kilns of the latter region, and the fish and grape shipments from Ottawa City.

As Levy Scott, accompanied by three young ladies, the daughters of Perry Hounum, a resident of Crane township, Wyandot county, attempted to cross the Sandusky river, near Mexico, in a wagon, on Monday, it was swept by the swollen waters down the stream, and the three young ladies and the horses were drowned. The three young ladies clung to Mr. Scott, who made a heroic effort to save them, and came near losing his own life in the attempt.

According to the Secretary of Ohio, that State is the first in the Union, in the quantity of winter wheat she produces; in the estimated value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock; in value of all animals slaughtered, or sold for slaughter; in value of all orchard products; in value of all milch cows; in value of all butter and cheese; in amount of improved land; in value of cattle other than working oxen; in value of live stock, and in amount of land in farms.

They have a story in Brooklyn that Mr. Beecher intends to leave for Europe and the Holy Land about the 1st of September. When the trip is over he will resume the writing of his "Life of Christ." To verify certain parts of it, to give it fidelity in the details of descriptions of the Mount of Zion, the Mount of Olives, the hill of Calvary, the Garden of Gethsemane, etc., is the purpose of this journey to ancient Palestine. It will be a long trip and may extend over a year.

A PROJECT is on foot in Europe—how seriously it is entertained we do not know—to construct a continuous railway passing eastward from Western Europe through European and Asiatic Russia, Siberia, China, Kamtschatka, and Behring's Straits, through Alaska, across British America from west to east, and so to the United States. The line will encircle the world, the Atlantic being a mere ferry-way. The tunnelling of the British channel is an insignificant matter in comparison with this gigantic enterprise; but neither is impossible, nor more improbable than was the tunnelling of Hoosac Mountain, when that great idea was started and when even men of science predicted that it would take somewhere about a century to accomplish it. The man may be already living who will live to see the Round the World Railroad in operation.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Lebanon *Courier* thinks that if the proper effort is made, Hon. G. Dawson Coleman can be nominated for State Treasurer.

A correspondent of the Reading *Eagle*, who has interviewed Governor Bigler, says he will not consent to run as a candidate for Governor. He is giving his whole time and attention to the great Centennial Exposition.

Hon. Orange Noble, Liberal Republican and ex-Mayor of Erie, is urged for the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer, in view of the probable nomination of Mayor Rawle, of the same city. Benjamin Whitman, the able editor of the Erie *Observer*, has also been named, but he does not desire to be considered as a candidate.

There is no doubt that Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, will be renominated by the Republicans. His official record is without a stain, and his administration has commanded the admiration even of his political opponents. Republicans are confident he can sweep the State by a large majority.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The conferees from Centre, Clinton and Clearfield counties met in Bellefonte on the 6th inst., and elected John M. Adams, of Clearfield, Senatorial delegate to the Republican State Convention. He was instructed to support John F. Hartranft for Governor, and John B. Linn, of Bellefonte, for State Treasurer.

The Republican Committee of Jefferson county met on Tuesday, 11th inst., and elected F. A. Weaver Representative delegate to the State Convention. Dr. M. B. Gibson was chosen for Senatorial delegate, with instructions to confer with Indiana county. The primary meetings will be held on the 26th of June, and the county convention on the 28th.

The *Bucks County Intelligencer* says that the statement, which originally appeared in this paper, that James Black, of Lancaster (leader of the Temperance forces and their standing candidate for Governor), votes the Democratic ticket while professing to be a Prohibitionist, does him injustice. We give him the benefit of the doubt. One thing is certain—Black was an original Democrat—and is now running the Temperance machine in the interest of the Democratic party—his first love.—*Reading Times.*

It is understood that the Liberal Republicans will meet sometime in August at Williamsport to consider the propriety of nominating candidates for Governor and State Treasurer. As Andy Curtin, Eli K. Slifer, A. K. McClure and Rauch, of Lancaster, comprise the Liberal party in this State, the proceedings of the convention will be looked for with interest. The organization compelled the Democrats to nominate Horace Greeley, and there is no telling what four such men as those above named may be able to accomplish.—*Philadelphia Sunday Republic.*

The Republican State Convention will probably give its unanimous voice against a Presidential third term. Whether Gen. Grant has any such aspirations or not, we are quite certain that no Republican, outside of the office holders, would do anything to gratify aspirations of that kind. Gen. Grant should, before this, have done the Republican party the simple justice to say that the circumstances which created it as an organization no longer exist, and that the material would be increased. But this doctrine, which holds good with iron and steel, as Sir Joseph Whitworth has practically demonstrated, does not apply to party. Party and the people grow by what they feed on, and the party which has maintained its integrity in an unyielding adhesion to the Constitution and the laws amid persecution, fanaticism and falsehood unfold, would see proper in its conservative and forgiving spirit to nominate a person who has not always been in accord with the party, we do not hesitate to say that not only the people of the western part of the State can present no better and stronger man than he whose name heads this article—the Hon. Edgar A. Cowan, of Westmoreland.

General.

The Governor of Oregon will order a special election on the 25th of October to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Ladow.

The St. Louis *Globe* thinks the only way to bring out a full vote in that city is to have a game of base ball on election day and locate the voting places at the gates of the base ball park.

Ex-Senator Pomeroy has not had enough of the Senate yet, with all his unpleasant experience. The misguided man is said to be laying his wires to get in again as the successor of ex-Governor Harvey.

Colonel J. A. Joyce was announced for a lecture in St. Louis on "What I Know About Collecting the